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CZECHOSLOVAKIA HOSTS MEETING OF TU SECRETARIES

LD132242 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Karel Hoffmann, Czechoslovak Trade Unions Central Council chairman, received here on Tuesday participants in the current consultative meeting of the socialist countries' trade union centrals secretaries.

He stressed the importance of multilateral cooperation in ensuring safety and health at work.

Present at the meeting were trade unionists from Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

CEMA CONSTRUCTION GROUP DISCUSSES RESEARCH, TRANSPORTATION

LD012130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gera--The 48th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Construction Industry was held in Gera 29 October-1 November. It was attended by delegations from the CEMA members and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The meeting was chaired by Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of the construction industry. The commission evaluated the decisions of the 33d meeting of the CEMA and of the 91st and 92d meetings of the CEMA Executive Committee, and discussed specific measures for their realization in the construction, construction materials, glass and ceramics industries.

In conjunction with the drawing up of the longer-range target program for cooperation in the transport sector of the CEMA members, the commission discussed the machinery and equipment requirements for the construction and maintenance of freeways for CEMA countries during the 1981-90 period.

The commission discussed proposals for supporting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the construction of important investment projects and took the requisite decisions. The commission also decided on topics for its meeting subjects in the 1980-85 period.

The commission paid particular attention to the plan for cooperation among CEMA members in carrying out scientific-technical research of mutual interest during the 1981-85 period. Cooperation among CEMA members is orientated toward the solution of fundamental problems in the effective development of the construction industry, particularly the rational utilization of fuel and energy.

BRIEFS

YOUTH UNION SEMINAR--An international seminar of representatives of youth unions from Bulgaria, the GDR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took place in Plovdiv yesterday. The subject of the seminar was "Tasks and Activities of Youth Organizations in the Organizing of Young People for Their Participation in Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress." [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 79 p 6 AU]

GDR PREDICTS 'BROAD RESISTANCE' TO NUCLEAR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

DW141307 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 14 Nov 79 DW

[Dr Knut Hensler commentary]

[Text] The Nuclear Planning Group is one of NATO's most important bodies. It deals with planning the employment and objectives of nuclear weapons, and the defense ministers of almost all 15 NATO states are represented in it. At the 2-days of deliberations in The Hague, the pact's December decision on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe is being discussed once again in detail.

Due to the worldwide protests against these missile plans, after the recent Soviet disarmament proposals and because of doubts voiced within NATO about this plan, observers had already predicted differences of opinion prior to this meeting.

Now these predictions have partly come true. I think three points should be stressed in this context: first, the reservations and objections. These were formulated again by Dutch Defense Minister Scholten whose government is under pressure by the Netherlands' people and parliament. He said yesterday that his delegation in The Hague had urgently appealed to the other NATO members to make a decision on the production of the missiles but to postpone a decision on their deployment. It would be better, Scholten said, to negotiate with the Soviet Union first and wait for the outcome of these talks.

This brings me to the second point, because it was at this point that the minister was sharply criticized by his opposite numbers from the United States, the FRG and Great Britain. According to Western news agency reports, the representatives of these three NATO countries brought pressure on the Netherlands. Apel, for instance, said we need to make a clear decision in December. British Defense Minister Francis Pym also assailed the Dutch position, calling upon the other NATO countries not to follow the Dutch under any circumstances.

In the light of this pressure, the Dutch position obviously did not receive a positive response from the representatives of the other pact states in The Hague. In this context, observers particularly point to the position of the FRG. Being the second strongest NATO power it could very well prevent the deployment of the missiles, if it wanted to. However the role the FRG really plays in this issue was demonstrated by the statements made by its defense minister in The Hague. It also becomes clear from the distribution of the missiles to be stationed in Western Europe. Bonn reportedly has declared its preparedness to station 200 of the 572 new weapons on its territory. This is by far the largest portion NATO has to assign.

Should the decision be made in December--the deliberations in The Hague suggest this--then the situation in Europe would inevitably be aggravated. The Soviet Union has stressed this repeatedly. Yet--and this is the third point--resistance against these NATO plans is also growing in Western Europe.

In front of the Nuclear Planning Group conference building in The Hague yesterday, a demonstration took place during which participants protested against the weapons and demanded negotiations. Tomorrow there will be similar actions in Amsterdam and additional rallies will be held in other NATO countries in the next few weeks. Thus, NATO will have to expect a broad resistance of its populace before its December meeting, and it would not be the first time that such actions by the public thwart imperialist plans.

CSSR: U.S. EXERTS MASSIVE PRESSURE ON NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS

DW141413 Prague in German to Europe 1015 GMT 14 Nov 79 DW

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Excerpt] The meeting of defense ministers of the NATO members is the final preparatory stage for the December NATO Council negotiations, during which the deployment of new missiles in Europe will be decided. Therefore, it is this very meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which attracted so much attention before it even started. From what has leaked to the public about these deliberations behind closed doors, it can be concluded that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown apparently managed to bring pressure on even those disobedient members of the group whose governments thus far had maintained a negative or reserved attitude toward the U.S. intention to modernize the nuclear arms. The one exception was Dutch Defense Minister Willem Scholten, who insisted on his government's stance not to rush a decision on new nuclear missile production and on their stationing in Western Europe, but to wait for the ratification of the SALT II treaty and to fully exploit the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to negotiate on these very serious issues. The Dutch defense minister said the Netherlands government would formulate its final position at a meeting on 7 December, several days before the meeting of the NATO Council.

On the other hand, the confereees in The Hague gained the impression from the statements made by Bonn's Defense Minister Hans Apel that the FRG Government is practically already determined to agree to the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory. Apel apparently no longer supports a condition that this consent is given with the proviso that these weapons must also be stationed in Great Britain, Italy and the Benelux countries. Apel's stance is all the more momentous since the FRG would become the largest launching pad of these strategic missiles. Here 100 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles will be stationed, whereas 160 cruise missiles would be deployed in Great Britain, 112 in Italy and 48 each in the Netherlands and Belgium.

The complacency of the NATO defense ministers, with the exception of the Dutch defense minister, is a result of the concentrated pressure brought on these countries by the U.S. Pentagon. France, Portugal, Luxemburg and Ireland did not take part in the meeting.

POLISH VIENNA DELEGATE CALLS FOR GREATER U.S. COOPERATION

LD082213 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 8 Nov, PAP--The 218th plenary session of representatives of 19 states participating in the talks on the mutual reductions of armed forces and arms in central Europe took place in Vienna today. The only speaker was the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak.

Evaluating the present stage of negotiations, characterized by a lack of progress despite all the delegates declaring the urgent need for reaching an agreement, the head of the Polish delegation stressed that the Western participants do not seem to be striving for such an agreement. They still do not reciprocate, he said, the striving for broad compromise, even in the last three proposals put forth by the socialist states.

The Polish representative went on to say that progress in the negotiations is possible and gave the example of the recent socialist proposal of June 28, 1979, concerning the education obligations of all the directly involved participants in the negotiations.

Ambassador Strulak pointed out that the socialist states have accepted to a large degree the West's standpoint concerning the two-stage reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Now, the socialist states suggest that the first stage should include a two to one reduction of Soviet and American forces only, with each of the other directly-involved participants obliging themselves under the first-stage agreement to carry out a general, unspecified reduction of armed forces in the second stage, approximately proportionate to the size of their forces in the reduction zone.

A general obligation of this kind, made by every directly-involved participant except the USA and the [words indistinct] creates a link between the two reduction stages, one that is necessary for guaranteeing undiminished security to the socialist states in a situation when, in the first stage of reduction, the Warsaw Treaty's largest armed forces component--the Soviet forces--are reduced twice as much compared to the simultaneous reductions in the West (U.S. armed forces), and the biggest national NATO component in central Europe is not reduced at all.

The Polish representative called on the Western states to give definite proof of their will to reach an understanding in Vienna at a time when a new momentous Soviet proposal put forward in agreement with the other Warsaw Treaty states and aiming at putting Europe on the path of real military detente is [word indistinct] as a definite and weighty, unilateral contribution to the implementation of the tasks of the Vienna negotiations.

BUDAPEST DAILY EXPLORES FAR-REACHING EFFECTS OF SALT II

LD070958 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)--An article carried Wednesday in NEPSZABADSAG, central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deals with SALT II. It underlines: Undoubtedly SALT II forms the most significant step so far towards checking the nuclear armament race. In its own way, this treaty reaffirms that there is balance in the military forces of the [word indistinct] powers and on that basis--despite more complicated conditions than hitherto- the trend of peaceful coexistence may continue. The fact that peaceful coexistence is no idyllic situation but something realized through sharp diplomatic struggle is demonstrated also by the [words indistinct] far of the SALT debate in the USA. Under the pretext of the "Soviet brigade" in Cuba, the antagonists of the accord could have gone to the extent of evolving a new international crisis merely to torpedo SALT II but the pretext was so absurd and fabricated and its timing so obvious that it finally met with fiasco.

SALT II could pave the way for the continuation of detente and for rendering the process of relaxation fuller. Besides, because of its political-psychological impact, it can promote the success of other negotiations being held at other forums on military detente, establishes NEPSZABADSAG, and goes on to write:

This possibility, however, is not a certainty. In this context, mention must be made of the manoeuvre termed as "replacement game" in the West. Formally, "all" that it involves is that the budgets and military development [word indistinct] would be transferred to territories not covered by SALT II. In reality, however, much more is at issue. It involves, for instance, that through these efforts maximum unilateral superiority be attained and a situation is created that would render SALT III talks, which seem to be extremely difficult anyway, still more complicated. In addition to the above, these efforts seek to hamper that SALT exercise its positive influence on other forums.

According to the Budapest daily, especially dangerous is the attempt to initiate and carry out an armament programme just in Europe whose grave consequences will be inseparable from one another. These weapons qualitatively differ from the ones sought to be replaced: their range is not 100 but 1600-2500 kilometres. From the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, where most of the Pershing II missiles are planned to be deployed, considerable parts of the Soviet Union's European area can be reached with [words indistinct]. In other words, at the same time when the Soviet Union agreed in SALT to reduce the number of its weapons which can reach the territory of the United States, the Pentagon is trying to impose a concept that would raise the number of [word indistinct] (?offensive) American weapons capable of striking deep into Soviet territories. As pointed out by the Budapest daily, the Soviet stand leaves no doubt that--if it comes to that--in the interest of maintaining the balance, adequate counter-measures would inevitably have to be taken.

The present situation requires sobriety and a sense of realism because at stake is whether we can advance further on the path of military detente or whether the antidetente elements will draw the line: So far and no more. To put it differently, at stake is what kind of world the present and coming generation should live in, underlines NEPSZABADSAG.

HUNGARIAN PAPERS EXAMINE IMPORTANCE OF U.S. FALSE ALERT

LD111914 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI)--The central Budapest dailies comment in their Sunday editions the reports from the United States that a computer test of an alleged "attack against the United States," carried out in the NORAD (North-American Air Defence) headquarters, apparently triggered real alarm in the United States: Ten catchfighter planes took off immediately in search for the source of the attack. After six minutes the alarm was called off as the headquarters realized that it had been an error only and no attack was threatening the states.

"By an act of coincidence," NEPSZABADSAG writes, "the Washington Senate Foreign Committee was passing SALT II to the next stage of ratification with a 9:6 vote exactly in those moments. Had the news of the alarm reached the committee in those moments, it would surely have astonished those six men who vetoed mutual (?reduction) of strategic armament with the argument that the treaty was uncontrollable, and before the final Senate voting, many will perhaps consider whether they are to have greater fears for America either because of the uncontrollability of the SALT treaty or rather of the armament race."

The "small" error of the computer, the relevant article in MAGYAR NEMZET runs, "will yet surely give a lot to brood on. One thing, however, is quite obvious: Nothing of the kind could happen in an atmosphere of mutual trust. If only they understood that not only the word but also the spirit of the SALT agreement is of importance. In lack of this understanding has the new dangerous message come from the United States. It shows how fragile really is the peace we are living in."

"The world has something to wonder at: Besides many other things at that, how it was possible that neither the president nor the secretary of defence of the United States were informed in time about the alarm? What would have happened if the error had been discovered somewhat later and the mechanism could no longer have been stopped?" puts the disquieting question NEPSZAVA. [word indistinct] that every sober man should have the sole desire: "It must at any rate be avoided that the rockets become independent and the nightmares of the science fiction novels haunt people in reality. By disarming them it must be made basically impossible that the world be pushed into danger with them either by mistake or voluntarily."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AFGHAN MINISTER, MESSAGE FROM AMIN

AU121730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 14 November Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and minister of public health.

Comrade Saleh Ziray handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a personal message from Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier of Afghanistan, which expresses the firm conviction of Afghanistan's party and state leadership as well as the entire Afghan people that the fraternal friendship and cooperation which exist between the two parties and countries will further strengthen and develop for the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

Comrade Saleh Ziray expressed the deep gratitude of the Afghan people for the assistance rendered by the BCP and the Bulgarian Government, all socialist countries and first of all the USSR, which is facilitating the further development of the revolution and the successful construction of a new society in Afghanistan.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the delegation's members on the tasks solved by the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress on constructing the developed socialist society in our country. He expressed the determination of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government to further comprehensively develop and strengthen cooperation with the People's Democratic Party and the Government of Afghanistan, and wished the fraternal Afghan people new successes in its struggle against imperialism and counter-revolutionary forces and in implementing the constructive tasks of the April revolution.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1030 GMT on 14 November carries a shorter report on the meeting which adds that "Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks."]

CPSU MEMBER NIKOLAY PEGOV PAYS VISIT

Received by Zhivkov

AU142020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 14 November Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Nikolay Pegov, CPSU Central Committee member and department head. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Mladenov

AU142108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 14 November Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, received Nikolay Pegov, CPSU Central Committee member and department head. Questions of mutual interest were discussed. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL, MLADENOV DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU142010 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, received here Mr Antonio Bazlini, the Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs, to discuss bilateral relations and international relations of mutual interest.

TODOROV RECEIVES NEW U.S., ARGENTINE AMBASSADORS

AU142018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 14 November Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received separately Jack Perry, the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, and Miguel Angel Espeche, the newly appointed Argentine ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV TOASTS GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL

AU131210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at official dinner in honor of Luis Cabral, chairman of the Guinea-Bissau State Council and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, in Sofia on 9 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Luis Cabral, dear comrades from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf, please allow me to greet you most cordially on Bulgarian soil.

I take this opportunity to express the respect of the Bulgarian working people for you, the representatives of the freedom-loving people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who under the leadership of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde have inscribed heroic pages in the anals of the African national-liberation struggle. I also express the Bulgarian people's admiration for your determination to strengthen the country's sovereignty and march along the way of socio-economic progress outlined by the great son of the Guinea-Bissau people, Luis Cabral, a noted figure of the African national-liberation movement.

We have already exchanged opinions with Comrade Cabral and those accompanying him on a broad range of international issues, paying special attention to the situation on the African Continent, and we reviewed our bilateral relations.

Our talks took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding. It could not have been otherwise, because we are united by common goals in our joint struggle for strengthening the world peace and security against imperialism and neocolonialism, for removing the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid from African soil, and expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation among the states for the social progress of the peoples.

You know that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has rendered and is rendering the African peoples moral and material assistance in their struggle against the imperialist attempts, intrigues and provocations, and in defense of their freedom, independence and political and socio-economic achievements. Our position is clear and consistent. The Bulgarian communists and entire working people completely support the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and their only legal representatives--the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, who are conducting a lawful struggle for freedom and independence. Our country supports the patriots of South Africa who are fighting under the leadership of the African National Congress against racism and apartheid. We voice our objection to the attempts to impose puppet regimes on the peoples of southern Africa.

Dear comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the USSR and the other socialist community countries is making a constructive contribution to consolidating detente, undertaking real measures for disarmament, and developing equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among the states.

The socialist countries have proposed a number of initiatives which can rapidly and securely lead to achieving these noble goals. The proposals voiced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his 6 October Berlin speech stand out with their concrete and constructive spirit. We expect our partners from the capitalist countries to show wisdom and far-sightness and to respond in a businesslike and constructive way to the USSR proposals aimed at peace and the benefit of the European peoples.

We express our deep satisfaction with the signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States, and consider it a new step towards limiting and stopping the arms race and implementing real measures for disarmament. The rapid ratifying of this treaty will demonstrate political realism and will contribute to avoiding a nuclear war and to developing world detente.

Comrades, we note with satisfaction that in recent years the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America have achieved new successes in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction. The reactionaries of all kinds violently oppose these revolutionary achievements of the peoples. It is regrettable that the present Beijing leaders have joined forces with imperialism and international reaction. The aggression against the Vietnamese people is the most recent proof of this development. Therefore, fighting for peace and security on our planet and for freedom and social progress of all peoples we cannot but unmask the hegemony policy of the Chinese leaders, aimed at kindling aggressive wars, rude interference in the internal affairs of countries near and far, and sharpening world political and military tension.

Esteemed guests, only 2 months ago our people marked a glorious anniversary--the 35th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution. We are approaching another event of great historic, ideological, political and cultural significance--the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state. I would like to tell you that we are going to celebrate this remarkable date with justified pride. We shall greet it as heirs of a heroic past and as constructors of the developed socialist society--the newest page in the history of the ancient and young Bulgarian people.

I am confident, Comrade Cabral, that your visit will contribute to further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Allow me to propose a toast:
--To the progress and prosperity of the Guinea-Bissau people!
--To the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!
--To the health of Comrade Luis Cabral, chairman of the Guinea-Bissau State Council and deputy secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde!
--To the health of all those attending the dinner!
--Cheers!

BALEV DELIVERS GREETINGS TO DANISH CP ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU141305 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[BCP Central Committee greetings address to the Danish Communist Party, read by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, at a festive meeting on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Danish Communist Party, in Wiborg on 10 November]

[Text] Dear Comrades, it is with particular joy that I fulfill the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, personally, to convey to you, the Danish communists, our most sincere and fraternal greetings.

For us communists, every meeting with comrades in class, in struggle and ideals, has always been an exciting event. Today's meeting, however is particularly exciting. You are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Danish Communist Party. This is a great, festive day for you and at the same time a natural opportunity for taking stock, for thinking over the past, and outlining the present and future tasks still confronting you. The long experience of the international communist and workers movement, and the experience of the BCP as well, show that the struggle of a communist party for the implementation of its program can be successful only if it is carried out on the basis of class policy, if that policy is based on Marxist-Leninist theory, on the principles of proletarian internationalism, if the national pecularities are correctly coordinated with the general laws and if the national interests are coordinated with international duty.

Comrades, we have come here to express our solidarity and support for the party of Danish communists, which in the 60 years of its existence, has covered a glorious, revolutionary path. Through its struggle against the fascist occupiers during World War II and against its country's NATO membership during the postwar period, as well as against the common market membership. Your communist party has become a considerable factor in Denmark's political and social life. The Bulgarian communists are well acquainted with and highly appreciate your activities in defending the working people's vital interests against the offensive of the monopolies, for the creation of a united front of leftwing forces and progressive elements. The Bulgarian communists know about your loyalty of the great Marxist-Leninist teaching and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, they know the consistent struggle which you are waging to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

We know and respect the contribution of the Danish communists, who are the vanguard of the Danish workers class, to the consolidation of the process of detente and to strengthening peace and cooperation, to social progress in the world and to the triumph of socialism.

Dear comrades, we too recently celebrated our jubilee--the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We also reviewed all our achievements on this occasion. We are convinced that we can proudly assess the great successes achieved in the social, economic, cultural and international development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the period that has elapsed. Of course, one of our most remarkable achievements is the creation and development of a new socialist personality--of the individual--as builder of a developed socialist society. Along with our efforts for the further, accelerated construction of socialism, and later, of communism. We are paying increasing attention to the expansion of the working people's creative initiative, and to finding most effective solutions in accomplishing the difficult and highly responsible task which our epoch confronts us with. We are guided by the conviction that socialist revolution continues through our efforts and through our creative deeds. The Bulgarian people will confidently and unrelentingly progress along the path outlined by the BCP, they will intensify the policy of the all-round drawing closer together with the Soviet Union and with the great party of Lenin, as well as with the entire socialist community.

The insuring of a lasting and solid peace is a prerequisite of primary importance for our country's successful development. That is precisely why the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it its everlasting duty actively to participate in the struggle for peace, security and understanding among the peoples. Along with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries, along with the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world, we will do our share, we will contribute to the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence, so that detente may be consolidated in the political and military sector and so that it may become an irreversible process.

The recent proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Berlin, which represent an example of a truly peace-loving spirit and point to the real means of essentially reducing military confrontation in Europe, have received the full and wholehearted support of our party, of all Bulgarians. We believe that it is not yet too late for NATO to give up its plans and to stop the alarming course of events. This is the demand of our time--the stopping of the arms race is a question of crucial importance for all mankind.

As you know, the People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes particular attention and care to the development of good neighborly relations with the Balkan countries. We are conducting a principled and constructive policy, which is producing positive results for the transformation of the Balkans--this area, once so turbulent in the past--into a zone of peace, understanding, friendship and cooperation.

The foreign policy of the socialist community is built upon the principles of socialism and not on the advantages and temptations of the moment, not upon expansionist and hegemonic aspirations. That is why we denounce the adventurous policy of the Beijing leaders, which is hostile to world peace; a policy that has definitely unmasked its reactionary essence in the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as in the continuing provocations against the other nations in that area of the world, and in the overt alliance with the most reactionary NATO circles.

Dear comrades, our party, which is loyal to the behests of the great Georgi Dimitrov, is waging a consistent struggle for the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement--the most influential political force in the contemporary social life. Our party denounces all attempts to weaken the international solidarity of the communists and it struggles against any manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, revisionism and reformism.

I would like to note with a feeling of profound satisfaction that between the BCP and the Danish Communist Party there exist truly fraternal relations, relations built on the basis of our common goals and the responsibilities we have to the communist movement and to our own peoples. We are pleased to receive the representatives of your party to our annual seminars, so that they may become acquainted with the construction of real socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We do not keep silent about our difficulties, which we are overcoming, nor do we gloss over the problems which we are meeting, because we are guided by the understanding that there are no secrets and that there should be no secrets in the friendly communist family. Of course, at our meetings we try to pass on the main, positive experience, to inspire you with our optimism, and to share our conviction of the tremendous advantages of socialism.

It is my pleasant duty, here, at this celebration to stress the deep conviction of the BCP and of its Central Committee, expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his greetings telegram to Comrade Joergen Jensen, on the occasion of his reelection to the post of chairman of the Danish Communist Party that "the fraternal links and cooperation between the two parties will continue to expand and be intensified in the interest of our common cause, in the search for peace, democracy and social progress, for the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism."

Allow me, dear comrades, once more to greet you on behalf of the Bulgarian communists, on behalf of the Bulgarian working people on the occasion of your holiday and to wish you new successes in your difficult and noble work and struggle for peace, democracy and socialism in Denmark, for peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF ZHIVKOV TALKS WITH HONECKER

AU092005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has discussed the talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker held during Comrade Erich Honecker's friendly visit to Bulgaria 1-2 November. The BCP Central Committee Politburo reaffirmed with satisfaction the high appraisal given by the leading party and state leaders of Bulgaria and the GDR to the ascending development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and emphasized the contribution of their talks to further strengthening and deepening this cooperation on the basis of the September 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The mutual agreement to more completely utilize the intensive factors of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and deepen the specialization and production-sharing will create prerequisites for further dynamically developing the economic relations between the two countries.

The determination of the BCP and the SED, as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, to actively continue to develop their cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries, to contribute to deepening the socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, to actively contribute to implementing the coordinated policy of the Warsaw Pact member countries and to secure lasting peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world were also highly appraised.

The warm support of the two countries for the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union as set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin speech was particularly emphasized.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo completely approved the activity of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and of those accompanying him and highly appraised the results of the friendly talks with Comrade Erich Honecker and those accompanying him which were held in a spirit of genuine fraternal friendship, mutual understanding and full unanimity on all issues discussed.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo assigned the Council of Ministers to elaborate concrete measures and undertake steps for the fulfillment of the mutual agreements in the interest of further strengthening and expanding the comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR.

ZHIVKOV GREETS UN ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE

AU131100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and state council chairman, to the conference of the European Economic Committee for Environmental Protection, in Geneva; date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I sincerely greet the first high forum and wish it fruitful work in resolving one of the most topical universally human problems of our time--the protection of the environment and the insuring of ecological balance on our planet.

The summit conference of the UN European Economic Committee on Environmental Protection is a new confirmation of the positive changes that have occurred in the world in recent years; a confirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states, which are asserting themselves in international life. The conference represents a contribution to the joint efforts for expanding the opportunities of jointly resolving universal problems affecting the vital interests of all mankind.

Your forum, which is a remarkable manifestation of multilateral cooperation on our continent in the spirit of the Helsinki CSCE Final Document, became possible thanks to the initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and thanks to the good will and sincere aspiration for cooperation manifested by all CSCE participating countries.

I take the liberty to express my confidence that the documents the conference will adopt will be convincing manifestation of concern for the health and well-being of the present and future generations, and that these documents will lay down a solid foundation for the application and efficient utilization of scientific-technical achievements for the purpose of environmental protection.

The conference decisions will, at the same time, represent a contribution to the struggle to intensify the detente process, a contribution to consolidating mutual trust among the peoples, a contribution to the successful implementation of other useful initiatives in the sector of multilateral cooperation in Europe.

Only under circumstances of lasting peace, of detente, not only in the political, but also in the military sector, will it be possible to achieve real and effective cooperation for the protection of the environment, as well as for a harmonious coordination of relations between society and nature.

I would like to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue also in the future to cooperate with all states and that it will make its contribution to the practical implementation of the decisions of the summit conference on the protection of the environment.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR EMBASSY GREAT OCTOBER RECEPTION

AU121615 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] On 7 November Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The following persons attended the reception, which took place at the USSR Embassy: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union's Permanent Board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of mass and sociopolitical organizations; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; figures from the areas of science, arts and culture; Lt Col Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut; the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim, and others.

Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia led by Franz d'Alena Cancellario, Italian ambassador to Sofia, also attended. The reception took place in an atmosphere of extraordinary cordiality and fraternal friendship.

SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU131940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 13 November the Syrian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the Syrian People's Council, departed Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport Mahmud Hadid said to a representative of Bulgarian Radio: [begin recording]

Our visit to Bulgaria is a continuation of cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The mutual visits of Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad facilitated the strengthening and developing of relations between the BCP and the Ba'th parties. During our visit to Bulgaria we met many party and state leaders. Questions of mutual cooperation and international relations were discussed at the talks. Our opinions were identical on all questions. The two countries expressed their willingness to achieve lasting peace in the Middle East and the world. We were acquainted with the Bulgarian people's great successes and wish the Bulgarian working people successes in constructing the developed socialist society. [end recording]

INADEQUATE PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION CRITICIZED

AU132037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 13 November the Committee on State and People's Control reviewed the results of the inspection of the production of personal defense means (lichni zashtitni sredstva), jointly performed with the Trade Unions Central Council. It was found that several irregularities exist, owing mainly to subjective reasons. The relevant ministers' attention has been directed to the necessity of immediately acting to secure necessary personal defense means, improve their quality and accelerate the introduction of new developments in the area.

The committee's organs also inspected the implementation of party and state decisions in constructing new residential districts. It was discovered that in planning the new residential districts the necessary condition of their complex construction have not been created, capital investments have not been planned for the completion of the districts and thus commercial and public services buildings have not been constructed, something which hinders the implementation of the normative regulations on the construction of residential districts.

The Bulgarian People's Bank is granting credits without demanding complete documentation of the plans. The construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials and the people's councils have not utilized the funds for construction of public services buildings for the first nine months of the current year.

The Committee on State and People's Control adopted a decision obliging the Committee on Architecture and Urbanization, the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the okrug people's councils and Sofia Okrug People's Council to improve the complex planning and constructing of the new residential districts.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MEDICAL PROTOCOL--Professor Atanas Maleev, chairman of the Medical Academy and academician Sergey Desov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, have signed a cooperation protocol in Sofia in the sphere of medicine and protection of health between the two academies. Dragoy Popivanov, minister of national health, also attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU]

IVAN MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES--Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member has visited Mikhaylovgrad Okrug. After visiting some okrug projects, he met the members of the okrug party committee and in a speech emphasized that the okrug economic rates of development must be increased. He pointed out some shortcomings that have been allowed to occur and recommended that sufficient measures should be undertaken so that the 1979 plan can be fulfilled. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU]

BELGIAN EXPELLED FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES WITH DISSIDENTS

LD140504 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovakia welcomes every tourist who is interested in its beauty and historical monuments. There are many of them. Last year alone more than 2 million tourists from capitalist countries visited Czechoslovakia. These include, however, those who are not interested in getting to know our monuments but in causing trouble. Here is one such case:

A Belgian lawyer, the 35-year-old Belgian national Mrs (Vivian Bronghers), arrived in Czechoslovakia on 20 October 1979, allegedly on a tourist visit. A few days later, during a spot check of persons suspected of unlawful currency dealings, Czechoslovak security officials discovered the true purpose of her trip to Prague. Mrs (Bronghers) did not inspect the Prague historical monuments as would befit a tourist but actively moved around the vicinity of the court building where by coincidence the trial of members of an illegal Czechoslovak antistate organization was being held. What was she doing there?

As an alleviating factor she agreed to provide detailed information about this to the security officials, following her detention. It was discovered that Mrs (Bronghers) had been sent to Czechoslovakia by a Belgian anticommunist organisation which has close contacts with various emigre circles as well as with the Czech emigre Jiri Pelikan, a one-time prominent political figure who today is a staunch enemy of Socialist Czechoslovakia and organizer of slanderous campaigns against his former fatherland.

(Bronghers) was to attend the aforementioned trial in Prague, and meet relatives of the defendants and certain other persons in Czechoslovakia known for their antisocialist positions.

She had their addresses in a notebook which during her testimony, she handed over to the security officials of her own free will. The Belgian lawyer was to obtain information from these persons that would distort conditions in Czechoslovakia and was to be used for an anti-Czechoslovak campaign abroad. She had received instructions for all this from Pelikan himself. He had explained to her what to do in Czechoslovakia, whom to meet first, how to obtain various documents, especially the trial transcript. It was he who had advised here to take with her to Czechoslovakia, for conspiratorial reasons, [passage indistinct]. It is called Committee of 1 May. She spoke mainly about the way it is being financed. The organization was said to have received its original funds from Jiri Pelikan.

But since this Czechoslovak emigre has become a deputy of the European Parliament for the Italian Socialist Party, he is seeking to insure that the finances are supplied entirely by Belgian socialist deputies such as Glinne, [name indistinct] and (Van Daele).

What is more, the members of the organization are told not to associate Pelikan's name any longer with the activities of the committee. Mrs (Bronghers) in actual fact disclosed that the money which the CIA is sending to antisocialist organizations through the intermediary of people like Pelikan and his ilk frequently disappears into the pockets of the intermediaries.

This was, in fact, confirmed also by the Canadian lawyer, Gordon Wright who, according to Mrs (Bronghers), had the same mission in Czechoslovakia as she, the representative of AFP and other curious visitors to the Prague trial of members of the antistate organization.

Mrs (Bronghers) was promised a fee for her activities in Prague. So as not to forfeit it she asked the Czechoslovak security authorities not to publish her voluntary and willingly offered information.

So her interests were, above all lucrative. But her generous patrons are pursuing entirely different objectives. The information provided by Mrs (Bronghers) and corroborated by the evidence of persons she visited in Prague as well as the photographs and lists that this strange tourist handed over to the Czechoslovak security authorities demonstrate the exceptional interest shown by Pelikan and the 1 May Committee in Czechoslovak dissidents, in brief, the enemies of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia.

That is where our story ends. The Czechoslovak authorities expelled (Vivian Bronghers) from Czechoslovakia. This is not hard to understand; after all, no host country would be interested in tourists anxious to cause damage.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR TIGHTENING OF PARTY DISCIPLINE

AU131725 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Appreciate Responsibility and Also the Call to It"]

[Text] Often and on various occasions it has been said that the greatest riches we have in our country lie in the people. Our Communist Party and the entire socialist society enormously respect the honest and devoted work of millions of people and they appreciate their attitude to socialism and its values. That attitude is primarily manifested in the energy, will and responsibility with which our working people are implementing the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in the way they approach the solution of problems and the elimination of shortcomings--simply in how they work and live.

The merits of all men and women, past and present comrades, merits that were and are highly morally appraised, are written in the memory of the party and not only of the party, but of the entire society. Without devoted, enthusiastic and honest people, both communists and non-members of the party, the party could never have started the monumental work of building socialism; without them it would have been unable to protect socialism in the years when it was threatened; and without them it would be unable even now to build the advanced socialist society, which carries with it not only great merits, achievements and prospects, but also great and complicated problems evoked by a whole number of external and internal causes.

The higher our aims, the greater the efforts which the entire society must develop to achieve them. The more demanding the tasks facing us, the more demanding must be the work requirements of each one of us. Thus, the approach to them must also be more clever and more creative. Hand in hand with developing all the positive things we have achieved in all spheres of life, it is necessary to eliminate all obstacles and brakes, so that we can more easily achieve all that we have resolved to achieve according to the program and plans. That is why the Communist Party is heading the assiduous struggle in which millions of working people are participating, the struggle for fulfilling all planned tasks, part and parcel of which is also the fight against shortcomings, against everything that diminishes the value of the common task. In that way the party is winning respect and authority.

The interviews with communists in connection with the exchange of membership cards are drawing to their end this month. In this large intra-party action the communists are frankly and honestly evaluating their share in the implementation of the 15th congress' conclusions and adopting new tasks. Simultaneously, they ponder far more deeply than heretofore the very substance of the significance and seriousness of membership. They discuss responsibility and discipline and the party's honor, purity and authority.

In such a, one could say, confrontation of words and deeds there became evident what is frequently in everyday life, in the haste of work perhaps not properly realized--namely, that hundreds of thousands of our members are fulfulling, modestly and without ostentation, with great responsibility, tasks which might seem immoderate to others. Hundreds of thousands of party members devote their energy and abilities and very often also their private time to public matters as a matter of course--they are true communists by conviction, by their work and their moral features.

In this confrontation of words and deeds all kinds of shortcomings have also become more apparent, including violations of state and party discipline by certain individuals. Understandably, such behaviour has become, and still is, a subject of criticism. The comrades are applying particularly strict but, let us add, just criteria toward party members, irrespective of the position they are holding. The party public is alert to the knowledge that it is the right and duty of the party not only to express appreciation, but also to lead to responsibility; and to draw consequences from the nonfulfillment of tasks and from violations of party statutes, and, let us repeat, to do that irrespective of position or merits. Neither in the party, nor elsewhere in society, is there any place for the opinion that we have two kinds of discipline, that we use two different yardsticks, that what one person is punished for, another can do without any consequences. The idea that the party protects those who merit punishment only because they are party members, or that perhaps it even identifies itself with their behavior, with their deeds--that idea would be incorrect and contrary to reality. The party and our entire society consistently insist that shortcomings and errors should not only be pointed out, not only registered, but also consistently resolved.

The Central Committee of our Communist Party, its Presidium and Secretariat are consistently seeing to it that nothing appears in the communists' work that could belittle the party's name or harm its authority, that could disrupt discipline, that could lead, in its final consequence, to a drop in the creative activity of the masses. They are sounding the alarm about shortcomings in time; they point out and warn in time. Let us recall, for instance, the report on the standards of work on the working people's letters; it was discussed last year by the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, which had drawn conclusions from it which must be adhered to throughout the party, in all party, social, state and economic bodies. It is a well-known document. RUDE PRAVO reported on it in its editorial "Lasting Attention to the Working People's Letters" on 8 September 1978. As is becoming obvious, however, it is not everywhere that the comrades are following those principles; because how else can we explain that they suffered, or still suffer, in their circle of activities, behavior which contradicts the party's aims and the high demands placed by the party on the work of all its members--or explain the things pointed out by the working people in their suggestions, complaints and reminders?

The party's Central Committee and its bodies demand a consistent rectification of all shortcomings, and the CPCZ Central Committee itself is providing an example of high-principled, principle-minded and simultaneously considered conduct. Recently we wrote about the expulsion of the former enterprise director of the Mlada Boleslav Car Factory from the party. A short time ago the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium punished, along party lines, several comrades, in whose case--in connection with the so-called Mlada Boleslav affair--it was shown that they had not manifested sufficient principle-mindedness, moral firmness and political maturity. The Presidium also carried out cadre changes in the Mlada Boleslav district.

On the basis of a checkup of several other enterprises, the Central Committee Presidium instructed the government to take specific measures for excluding nonadherence or circumvention of laws and other regulations to prevent serious trespasses against the state and party discipline; the enrichment of an individual to the detriment of society; the abuse of function and position for personal benefit; obvious or concealed corruption; the squandering of social property, and so forth [paragraph continues]

All those phenomena are incompatible with communist morale, which must gradually become the norm of behavior and conduct for all members of society.

It is necessary for all regional, city and district committees to proceed in the manner of the party's Central Committee. Every party organization must always wage, in the context of its activities, an unappeasable, principled battle against shortcomings, against all and any activity that could endanger the party's good name and the communists' honor. At the same time, good name and honor are not protected, as certain comrades seem to imagine, by keeping silent about shortcomings, by making excuses for mistakes. At the root of the communist party stands a great and imperishable achievement: The communist party has asserted itself in many difficult struggles. The overwhelming majority of its members are honest, devoted and responsible people who have won both natural authority and respect by their work. Sometimes even a few individuals can succeed in casting a shadow on the party's good name and on the good name of its members.

That is why not only the Central Committee, but also all other party bodies, organizations and all communists, must be principle minded in matters concerning the party's good name and its honor. It is impossible to rely on every individual case being solved by the Central Committee; that would be a most naive notion.

If the comrades in basic organization are uncritical or tolerant, if they become reconciled to shortcomings, if they do not solve them even if it falls into their jurisdiction and is part of their competence, then who can they complain about except their own selves? Every communist must be aware of the fact that if shortcomings are tolerated in one place, in one working place, in one organization, then it can lead to attempts at adopting an undiscriminating, cavalier attitude to matters. It is particularly those people who do not have a good attitude toward socialism who act that way. That is the way the ground is prepared for pessimism, nihilism and passivity.

On the other hand, the bodies and organizations which are capable of coping with shortcomings, which implement the Leninist methods of work, adhere to party statutes and not only express appreciation but also answer the call to responsibility--there the party's authority grows and strengthens and the respect and esteem it enjoys among the working people increases. The conditions for the people's creative activity are established there.

One must also bear in mind that in drawing conclusions, the party bodies are not interested in creating sensations or trampling people down. They assess, in a businesslike and objective manner, they check up, and only then they draw conclusions. They work neither with assumptions nor with slander, but with facts, strictly authenticated facts. The party places higher demands on its members. Moreover, it assesses them according to the norms of its internal life and, contrary to other citizens, it punishes its members for violations of those norms. Party punishment does not mean eternal damnation, but it is nevertheless a just punitive measure for quite specific and proved matters and is also an educational measure.

The party bodies and organizations cannot produce figures for the number of punishments they have meted out or for the number of cadre changes they have effected--surely that is not the crux of the matter. The main thing is consistent adherence to the party line, plan fulfillment and adherence to party statutes, and the party is orienting its entire activity toward that. It is also calling all its members to responsibility.

REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Talks With Industrial Leaders

LD142018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has had talks in Japan with the most important representatives of the industrial circles. Our special correspondent in Tokyo, Kvetoslav Faix, has reported that today, just like during the previous days, the Czechoslovak premier, Comrade Strougal, and the members of his entourage--ministers Barcak, Supka and Klusak--utilized their stay in Tokyo for a number of talks with representatives of Japanese political and economic life.

At noon today the chairman of the Japan-Czechoslovak Parliamentary Association of Friendship, Mr Shintani, gave a celebratory dinner for the Czechoslovak guests in the office of the chairman of the upper house of the Japanese Diet. This association consists of 61 deputies and is very active. Mr Shintani cordially welcomed Comrade Strougal and the members of his entourage and stressed the interest of the Japanese deputies to deepen friendship with our country. Comrade Strougal conveyed to the Japanese deputies greetings from Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, and from Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and thanked them for the activity they are developing for the further broadening of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. During the day premier, Strougal and the members of his entourage held several talks with leading representatives of the three biggest Japanese industrial companies: Nippon Electric, Sony Corporation, and Fujitsu. These talks were generally very interesting for the further development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Japan.

The Czechoslovak guests were warmly welcomed everywhere and were assured of exceptional interest in the broadening of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The chairman of the board of directors of Nippon Electric Company, Mr Kobayashi, recalled in his greetings address the fact that his firm had already supplied to Czechoslovakia an automated system to so[illegible] and expressed the wish to sign next year a federal agreement on scientific-technological cooperation with our federal Ministry of Scientific and Technological Development; Comrade Strougal, federal premier, agreed to this.

In the central and exhibition hall of Sony Corporation, Mr Morita acquainted Comrade Strougal and the members of his entourage with the latest products now being developed. Among the most interesting were new types of equipment for recording color television broadcasts and the so-called videorecord with musical and visual recording which is later picked up by a laser beam. The management of the company anticipates that in 4 years time these records should be in serial production.

Comrade Strougal, the federal premier, and the members of his entourage held interesting talks today about the possibility of cooperation also with the representatives of the Fujitsu firm, the biggest manufacturer of numerically controlled systems for machine tools in the world. The representatives of this important firm, too, are interested in scientific-technological cooperation with our republic in the development and manufacture of industrial robots.

Meeting With Japanese Deputies

LD141740 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, currently on an official visit to Japan, had a friendly meeting with Japanese deputies here on Wednesday.

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation. Ken Yasui, speaker of the House of Councillors, Torasaburo Shintani, chairman of the Japanese-Czechoslovak Friendship Parliamentary Association, and other members of the association.

Preposing a toast, Lubomir Strougal conveyed to all deputies of the House of Councillors cordial greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra, and voiced the conviction that deputies of both countries will continue doing everything for the development of Czechoslovak-Japanese friendship and for the cause of peace in the world. "Our nations know well what suffering every war logically involves, and therefore have a vital desire for peace which is now integral and must therefore be general. We highly appreciate the fact that the Japanese Parliament takes, on this question of the existence or nonexistence of the world, resolute stands in favour of peace."

Ken Yasui and Torasaburo Shintani supported in their short speeches the further development of friendly cooperation of the Czechoslovak and Japanese parliaments and the two countries' relations.

The Czechoslovak delegation later visited the Tokyo central office of "Nippon Electric", a leading Japanese manufacturer of electric, electronic and telecommunications equipment. The president of the company, Koji Kobayashi, acquainted the guests with the activities of "Nippon Electric" and said that it exports its products also to Czechoslovakia with which it is now preparing an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation.

Also on Wednesday, Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation spoke to Akio Morita, president of the Sony concern. He informed them about the production program and plans of the company, and about the assortment of products.

In the afternoon, the Czechoslovak delegation inspected the Fujitsu plant in the Hino quarter of Tokyo. The company ranks among the world's biggest manufacturers of numerically controlled systems for machine tools. The chairman of the board said that the company is discussing possibilities of cooperation with Czechoslovakia in the development of robots for industry.

In the evening, Lubomir Strougal gave a dinner for Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira. The two premiers proposed toasts.

LEADERS GREET BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD070048 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 79 p 1 LD/AU

[Message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 62d Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades: on the occasion of the 62d Anniversary of the Great October Socialist revolution we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all fraternal Soviet people the most ardent comradely greetings and cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Goverrment and all Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own name. [paragraph continues]

The Great October Socialist Revolution which started the process of the socialist transition in the world, has become the most important event of the 20th century. It has shown to the working class and to all working people a way toward liberation and has become a symbol of the struggle of the international proletariat for the building of a new, socially just social system.

Under the direct influence of the Great October, the struggle of oppressed nations has flared up for national freedom and social justice in other countries of all continents.

The fate of the working people of Czechoslovakia and the birth of the independent Czechoslovakia state are linked with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The victory of the Soviet Union over fascism in the Great Patriotic Was has brought freedom to the peoples of our homeland who, under the leadership of the CPCZ, took the path of building a new socially just society.

The Soviet people, loyal to the immortal ideals of the Great October, are building, under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a communist society and thus continues the great work of the man of genius and leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The great successes which are being achieved on this path by the committed and creative work of Soviet communists and other working people are creating a firm basis of the political, economic and defense power of the Soviet Union, and they have strengthened considerably the authority and influence of socialism in the world and the hopes for the preservation of peace in the world.

Czechoslovak communists and working people, are sincerely pleased with the excellent results of the work of the Soviet people and congratulate them sincerely. We draw from them the strength and knowledge for the fulfillment of tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the building of an advanced socialist society in our country.

The entire history of the Soviet state is a convincing proof that socialism and peace are unseparable. The new peace initiative of the Soviet Union, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin during the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, as well as the signing of the Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation, have shown yet again to the whole world the principled basis, the high level of humanity and the peace-loving character of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its consistency in the implementation of the program of the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of nations. This peace policy has the full support of the people of Czechoslovakia, who have firm ties of traditional friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to deepen and strengthen these relations, based on the well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interest of our nations, the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community, in the interests of the common struggle for peace and international security, against imperialism and hegemonism, and for the victory of socialism and progress in the world.

On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we wish you, dear comrades, the communists and all Soviet people many successes in implementing the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress in building the communist society, in the fight for peace, in asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and the fight for halting the arms race and for progress and freindship among the nations.

HUA GUOFENG'S WEST EUROPE TRIP AIMED AGAINST DETENTE

AU131500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Bohuslav Borovicka commentary: "The 'Broken' and the Confirmed Traditions"]

[Text] Well, Chairman Hua has admittedly "broken" the old tradition of Chinese rulers, as the West pointed out when he personally visited a part of Western Europe, but he has remained completely loyal to another, "newer" tradition--the tradition of adventurous and war-mongering Maoist foreign policy. This is what follows from an appraisal of Hua's trip, attempted today by British writer and journalist James Aldridge and by our two foreign correspondents, and from the appraisals of other commentators. What conclusions can we draw together with these people?

First, Hua's trip was--from beginning to end--a demonstration urging Western Europe to continue both its armament and its opposition to international detente. It even seems as though one of the main purposes of this Chinese mission, if not its main purpose, was to assist the United States to create a "more favorable" atmosphere prior to the approaching December session of NATO pact. In fact, this gathering is to decide on the American demand for the deployment of new medium-range strategic missiles in Western Europe, which are to be targeted on the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

Hua and the members of his entourage stressed on every occasion the demand for a "united and strong" alliance of West European countries and tried to convince their hosts of the need to expand and modernize the military arsenals of their countries.

Although the appeal for a military confrontation of two social systems found no positive echo among the goverment officials of the countries visited (with the exception of British Prime Minister Thatcher), they have nevertheless evoked a great response among the ranks of extreme rightwingers. Despite the fact that the Maoist stances were considerably toned down in the official speeches and documents, one must not underrate the danger that can emanate from the seeds now sown by Hua in Western Europe.

Despite the "sophisticated" nature of the Chinese representative's visit to Europe (as certain bourgeois papers have called it) and although the agreements signed during it contain only a few facts and surprises, one must see the effort devoted by the Chinese delegation to preparation of an atmosphere for less ostentatious, but in content far more dangerous, further steps leading toward a closer alliance with the West European rightwingers.

This particularly applies to the further spheres of Chinese interest, to the weapons and military technology which Beijing intends to buy--both for cash and on credit--in the NATO countries. The very composition of the Chinese delegation, which included many military experts, testifies that these matters had not been left on one side, even though officially they were hardly discussed at all. Only British Defense Minister Francis Pym did not shilly-shally around this matter and announced in Parliament that the government had "no objections of a political nature" to the sales of weapons to China.

In evaluating the course of Hua's trip, Beijing is quite certain to be most satisfied, particularly with the visit to Great Britain. The Conservative Government with Prime Minister Thatcher at the head has met the Chinese Prime Minister more than halfway: They not only applauded his heckling speeches, they even joined Hua themselves, particularly in his anti-Soviet sallies. Even THE GUARDIAN wrote that Hua's endeavor to draw Britain into the new military alliance required a more resolute reply. Like Strauss in the FRG, for years Thatcher has felt spiritual affinity with the Maoists, and now she has again confirmed this alliance.

Most West European politicians with whom Hua conducted negotiations have nevertheless proceeded with greater caution; not only did they not permit themselves this kind public expression of sympathy for the warmongering Chinese policy; but many of them let him clearly see their disagreement with it.

Hua's trip took place 7 months after the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, and at a time when China is again heightening the tension on the Vietnamese borders. In this connection the question arises: Is Hua not preparing for Western Europe a snare similar to the one prepared for the United States half-a-year ago by his deputy Deng? Less than 14 days after Deng's return from a visit to the United States China invaded Vietnam, which it is now threatening--as it did at the time--to teach a new "lesson".

There are many question- and exclamation-marks surrounding Hua's visit to Western Europe. But they all confirm one thing: The Maoist foreign policy is not changing; it continues to remain a danger for the world peace.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS' DEFENDED; FURTHER PRODUCTION PLANNED

LD132326 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Nuclear engineering is a prospective branch of the Czechoslovak economy. By 1985 Czechoslovakia will produce twenty-two reactors and other nuclear power plant equipment for its own needs and other countries of the council for mutual economic assistance.

These facts were given to journalists at Tuesday's press conference by chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission Jan Neumann. The reactor for the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice in West Slovakia has been supplied by the Soviet Union. The reactor for a V-2 plant in the same locality will already be produced in the Skoda Plzen enterprise in West Bohemia.

At present the plant is working on four light-water reactors. The first of them is designed for a station at Paks in Hungary, two will be used to develop Czechoslovak nuclear power production and one will be delivered to the Nord plant in the German Democratic Republic.

Between 1981-1985 Czechoslovakia will specialize also in other branches and become a supplier of measuring and regulating equipment for nuclear power production.

Czechoslovak is simultaneously involved in the research and development of components for power stations with fast breeder reactors. It has already produced steam generators and sodium systems for the first Soviet plant of this progressive type at Schevchenko.

"I am convinced that nuclear power plants contribute to environmental protection", Jan Neumann stated. Not only are there no exhalation, but also the quantity of radioactive matter escaping into the vincinity is much smaller than in burning coal in classical power plants. A safety system reduces the possibility of a nuclear reactor accident to the minimum, and not even in this case would it mean an escape of neclear waste. Low-radioactivity waste, decaying fast, will be run into bitumen or cement and stored at specified placed in Czechoslovakia. The storage of high-radioactivity waste is secured by the Soviet Union.

Jan Neumann stated that mankind will be able to use nuclear energy for one-two hundred years. New energy sources will have to be sought then--probably in nuclear synthesis or solar energy.

LAZAR PLANS PARIS VISIT 19-20 NOVEMBER

LD141449 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian Premier Lazar will make an official visit to Paris 19-20 November.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED

AU132015 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Central European International Bank Ltd. Has Been Founded"]

[Summary] "On Friday [9 November], the Hungarian National Bank signed an agreement with leading European and Japanese financial institutions on founding a bank--the Central European International Bank Ltd. (CIB)--in the form of a stock company based in Budapest. The minister of finance has approved the agreement and the bank's stockholders held the constituent general meeting of the bank on Friday.

"The stockholders of the bank are: the Hungarian National Bank, the Banca Commerciale Italiana of Milan, the Bayrische Vereinsbank of Munich, the Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Vienna, the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd. of Tokyo, the Societe Generale of Paris and the Japanese Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd.

"The Central European International Bank Ltd. has a capital stock of $20 million, which is supplemented by a reserve capital totaling $15 million. The bank is managed by a 16 member board of directors. Leopold Joerger, director general of the Paris Financial Institute Societe Generale, is its president and Janos Fekete, deputy president of the Hungarian National Bank, is its vice president."

The bank will contribute to the financing of East-West trade and joint investments, particularly in cases where its services complement credit sources available from other banks. It will cooperate closely with the Hungarian National Bank and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank, complementing their services.

"The Hungarian National Bank holds 34 percent of the stock, with 11 percent being held by each of the 6 foreign financial institutes. Decisions can only be made unanimously, therefore, the percentage of stocks held is not decisive.

MSZMP'S KOROM CLARIFIES MEANING OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD071340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In NEPSZABADSAG today, Mihaly Korom deals with relations between socialist democracy and the life of the state. He writes, among other things, that the better use we can make of opportunities offered by democracy, the more we may master its problems. One cannot exclude from the dictionary of leadership the concept of command. It is not correct to contrast the principle of socialist democracy and individual responsibility as they can only complement each other. There are efforts to increase the state apparatus in order to achieve a higher standard of work. The interest of society is precisely the opposite to this. A growing number of tasks must be solved by a smaller number of civil servants who are, however, better prepared.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD142005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A protocol on exchange of goods and payments between Poland and Albania in 1980 has been signed in Tirana. The document provides for increased exchange of goods compared with this year and for a greater range in mutually delivered goods. Polish exports will include machines and installations and this applies to machine tools, high and low tension apparatus, measurement and control apparatus and complete production lines. Poland will import chromium ore, asphalt, cables, conduits, tomatoes, peppers, grapes, [word indistinct], tobacco and cigarettes, fruit and vegetable products and other foods and farm products.

VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS JAROSZEWICZ ON KREISKY VISIT

AU101325 [Editorial eport AU] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 9 November on page 3 carries a 1,200-word report on an interview granted by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to the paper's special correspondent Thomas Chorherr at the Warsaw House of the Council of Ministers on the occasion of Chancellor Kreisky's unofficial visit to Poland scheduled for 24 November. The date of the interview is not given. The author describes the cold weather in Warsaw, notes that there is a frosty climate also in the Polish economy and says that his host analyzes the country's economic problems in a down-to-earth manner and without indulging in illusions.

According to DIE PRESSE, Jaroszewicz says: "We have had six bad harvests in a row because of adverse weather conditions. Moreover, last year's hard winter and the floods have led to difficulties in transportation and in energy supply. This has, in turn, damaged the economy and caused delays in implementing the 5-year plan. In the first quarter of 1979, industrial production declined 2.7 percent. But then we caught up again, and in the third quarter we succeeded in stabilizing the situation and in raising production nearly to the planned level."

The paper then quotes Jaroszewicz as saying about difficulties in electric power production: "We must put things in order there." Poland has an electric power deamnd of 19,000 megawatts and today it already has a production capacity of 25,000 megawatts. "Here we are taking into account that 10 percent of this capacity is idle, does not operate. But at present the standstill is far greater." There are technical problems regarding the existing potentials. "We are very much reckoning with your country's aid," the premier says. Among other things, he intends to discuss with Chancellor Kreisky the delivery of spare parts for conventional power plants, boiler units, control equipment, and pumps. "We are relying on the Voest steel corporation." The premier points out that Poland's present difficult situation is partly a result of worldwide problems, and that the Polish people are aware of that. "The people trust that we would better supply the country if we could," he says. "We know exactly that certain goods are hard to come by."

The paper notes Jaroszewicz's statements that the government is aware of the need of slowing down the rise of the standard of living, and that real income increases in the coming years will have to be confined to 1.5 percent. It quotes him as saying "we openly tell the society that we need a better utilization of the raw materials and an improvement of the effectiveness of labor in order to attain our objectives under the present difficult conditions."

According to the paper, he says that Polish exports in the past few months increased 8 percent, that Poland is at present building Europe's largest brown coal mine, and that Poland buys 50 percent of its raw material requirements from capitalist countries. Thus price increases aboard directly affect Poland, and trade barriers set up by "some Western countries" for Polish exports have led to a reduction of imports from these countries.

The paper cites Jaroszewicz as saying about the pope's visit to Poland: "John Paul II's visit was proof of the positive trends in church-state relations. It has given evidence that an effective cooperation is possible." According to DIE PRESSE, Jaroszewicz names as fundamental precondition for such cooperation the "moral-political unity of all Poles irrespective of their attitude toward religion, in the construction of their socialist fatherland," and stresses that "the only criterion for judging a person is his attitude toward work and his duties toward family and the society--his attitude toward religion is a private affair." "In our system the citizen is not compelled to choose between loyalty to the state and loyalty to the belief of his forefathers." "Generally there are no conflicts in this respect, although--as in life--problems, difficulties and differences of opinion keep coming up." The paper says that Jaroszewicz declares in conclusion: "There is every reason to continue this church-state cooperation."

PAPER CALLS FOR OPEC STATES' 'MODERATION' IN PRICE HIKES

LD091900 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

["Oil Still Rules the World"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote an article titled as above: The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) does what it wants and when it wants, imposing its own rules on the world. Unable to return the blow, with time against it, the world accepts them. There was a new wave of prices hikes between October 9 and 24. The states which decided to boost oil prices included Mexico (not an OPEC member) and Great Britian--a bit ironic, when one recalls Margaret Thatcher's accusations of OPEC's lack of responsibility.

But this is not all. Most of the liquid hydrocarbons produced in the oil states is sold on the basis of long-term agreements to international concerns which then distribute them among their customers, with colossal porfits. Large amounts of oil however, finds its way to the spot market in Rotterdam, where it costs twice as much as in long-term deals. This oil is brought by individual refineries or national oil organizations which need it immediately to fill in a temporary lack or to replenish their "strategic stocks". At the end of October, Nigerian oil cost 38 dollars a barrel in Rotterdam, with Iranian oil nearing the 50 dollar mark.

The spot market in Rotterdam is being publicly criticized at the moment, accused of speculation. But, in fact, it is like any other raw-materials free market (though in reality it is nothing of the sort. Free markets of this sort get only small amounts of a given raw-material (copper, zinc or cocoa), but trade in these marginal amounts more or less fixes the prices. There is also a serious threat of Rotterdam suggesting to the OPEC states how high they are to raise the prices in the next stage of negotiations. Oil consumers are afraid of the OPEC meeting in Caracas, announced for December 17. No one has any doubt that the world will get a new, boosted oil price for Christmas.

The OPEC states and other states producing large amounts of export oil, say the main reason for the price boost is simply the lack of oil on the market.

But this is not so: Supply and demand are more or less equal today. If one takes into account that the developed capitalist states, especially the U.S., are clearly entering a period of recession (which naturally means a decrease in demand for energy), it looks like 1980 will bring a 500,000 barrel a day supply surplus. This opinion was voiced by 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, president of the Saudi Arabian Petromin Oil Company during an "oil seminar" in Vienna at the beginning of October. His forecast includes possible production cuts by some OPEC states.

Therefore, everything indicates that it is not market but plain fear that is behind oil price hikes today. The ones most afraid are the huge consumers of liquid hydrocarbons.

OPEC was created in 1960 as an organization which, with the full support of the Third World, fought for regaining rights to its member-states' natural riches. It was a just fight, crowned by dazzling success. However, as years went by, OPEC became a cartel belonging to the privileged producers of a raw-material which more or less decides about the prosperity of the rest of the world. No wonder that the organization makes full use of its benefits. However, it is difficult not to see that a lack of moderation may lead to a serious catastrophe, detrimental even to OPEC members.

PAPERS COMMENT ON HUA GUOFENG'S WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

LD131614 Warsaw PAP in English 1311 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov, PAP--Warsaw dailies were following closely Hua Guofeng's visit to France, the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, running numerous reports and articles. Today's dailies sum up the Chinese premier's visit. Youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote:

The aim was the same all the time during Hua Guofeng's European tour: Increasing tension, sowing confusion and upsetting European relations, destroying the achievements of detente and all that which the Helsinki Conference gave Europe. It is no coincidence that the Chinese are propagating the need for NATO to replete its arsenal and make Western Europe a counterbalance to the Soviet Union at a time when Leonid Brezhnev's new disarmament proposals put forward in Berlin are being discussed on the one hand and the NATO states are planning to deploy new U.S. rockets in Western Europe on the other.

The Chinese standpoint must be regarded as an expression of approval for a policy contrary to the idea of detente, to disarmament negotiations and the interests of Europe and the world. This standpoint is also contrary to the interests of the Polish nation--a consistent spokesman for detente, disarmament and peaceful cooperation among states with differing socio-economic systems.

All those Western forces which want to play China against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states should be aware of the danger inherent in the Chinese strategy. They should remember that Hua Guofeng's European marathon was by no means a trip of peace, SZTANDAR MLODYCH concludes.

Polish armed forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: In all the Western capitals he visited, the Chinese guest was more or less fervent on the subject of the threat to Western Europe, suggesting that China is something like a natural ally for the European NATO states against the socialist community. During the whole of his visit, the Chinese leader appeared as a spokesman for the arms race, preparations for war and anti-Soviet hysteria. Thus, Beijing's policy continues to strive to poison the international political atmosphere, to impede the progress of detente and increase tension. No one has to add that this policy is contrary to the most vital interests of the Polish nation.

GIEREK ADDRESSES SOSNOWIEC MINERS 9 NOVEMBER

AU131354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a PZPR report-back and election conference of the Sosnowiec colliery on 9 November]

[Text] Dear Comrades, esteemed gathering: Above all I would like to thank you on behalf of Comrade Zdzislaw Grudzien and on my own behalf for the invitation to today's party conference. Always, when I can, when I have the time--and I try to plan the time so as to find time--I try to meet you, I try to hear at first hand, as the saying goes, what is in the wind. If you permit, I would like to congratulate you on the choice of a new works committee, an executive; I would like to congratulate you on the choice of a first secretary of the works committee, and also congratulate you on your choice of a delegate to the congress. I know that Comrade Raczynski came to today's conference with a temperature, with the flu, and we persuaded him to go home and go to bed. I have known Comrade Raczynski for many years; I think you have made a good choice, although it must be said in all sincerity that there are as many candidates for congress delegates in this room as there are people sitting at these tables--each of us fulfills the conditions. You have chosen from among you the one you thought was the most worthy, because of his long party experience, long work experience in the colliery,--I think Comrade Raczynski will represent you well at the party congress. I would also like to take this opportunity to, first of all, thank you for the pledges which you were kind enough to hand to me, for what you have already done and also for what you have additionally undertaken. If I could ask you for something more, I would ask one thing: That these pledges should be strengthened in the matter of work safety; that nothing should be done to do more than what is set for you by the plan in a way that would put anyone in danger. Really, with my whole heart, I ask you to be always cautious, always be careful; remember that even if thousands of tons of coal are not mined. But if there are good working conditions, safe conditions, I think that at another time we will fulfill the target, we will get the additional coal. The most important thing here, as I have already said, is that everything should be undertaken in a safe manner.

Comrade Konieczny spoke at the beginning about the terrible tragedy which has affected us. Comrades, I don't have to mention in this company what deep emotions I am experiencing together with you, together with the miners of Silesia, together with the families of those who probably are no longer alive, although I would like to be mistaken. And, comrades, this is not a declaration made because it has to be; it is something in me, as in all of you, something deep in my heart. And as I told the comrades who were with me the day before yesterday, that not only did I work for 18 years in a colliery, I too was under a fall, that I lost both my father and grandfather and one of my uncles, my mother's brother, down in the mine--I know what the pain is like and every matter connected with human unhappiness, especially the unhappiness which concerns miners at work. Comrades, it is for me, as for all, something difficult to accept.

Therefore we will do our best to strengthen job safety even more in the future, and enhance the role of work safety in coal mining even more. We will increase mechanization. We will try and introduce more mechanical, solid linings. And we will improve the qualifications of miners which are indispensible to safe mining operations.

You were talking about the four-shift work, about housing. [paragraph continues]

As far as I am concerned, I spoke about the four-shift work at the last meeting with the miners aktiv, and I said that if conditions exist for the four-shift work, we should introduce it. But I ask with insistence, in particular to those comrade miners who do not work in a four-shift system yet--not to show haste, especially where there are no conditions for this. To wait another 6 months or a year--and when they start this let them do it so that it should be really felt as a beneficial measure.

As far as housing is concerned, I can assure you that we will resolve this matter so that the mining industry receives its allocation. Besides, our state has previously fulfilled its duties in this field. I had a conversation with Comrade Grudzien before I arrived here and he informed me that although there were difficulties in fulfilling this year's plan, the miners would still receive their apartments as planned. The support which was built up for the development of housing in the Katowice Voivodship should be sufficient to insure the fulfillment of the housing tasks in the coming years.

I listened very attentively to your speeches, comrades. They reflected the matters which preoccupy you in your everyday life. They also dealt with general problems, the problems concerning the policy of our party, as well as the problems concerning the prospects for the development of our country. This shows the quality of your organization's works; it demonstrates your commitment and shows that you are concerned not only with your colliery, your region, or your town, Sosnowiec--dear to all of us--but also shows your interest in and responsibility for the affairs of our country as a whole.

You voiced your support for the proposals contained in the guidelines for the eighth party congress. I must state here that this is very important for the Central Committee and for me personally. As I have said, our party takes its strength from a close unity with the working class, and its wisdom from the wisdom of the working class. The conditions in which our country is developing--as you have justly said--are ever more complex. Despite the tremendous progress achieved by us in the seventies, we must, comrades, constantly make good the results of negligence accumulated over many decades; the shortcomings resulting from our backwardness in the past and resulting from war damages. When we are speaking about the complex conditions in which we work and will continue to work, one must also speak about the new problems which occur and those which arise in our life every day, each month and each year.

For example, the fast rate of development brings an even faster growth of demands and human aspirations. The great modern economy daily presents a number of difficult organizational and technical questions. Developed economic ties with the world creates a number of dependencies and conditions which influence in an essential way the situation of our country. All this, dear comrades, calls for better use of power, better use of resources at the disposal of our country. The guidelines of our party for the eighth congress are aimed in this direction.

The program contained in the guidelines, as you have probably noticed, takes into consideration the existing conditions, and formulates difficult, but in my opinion realistic tasks for the future. We have presented the program for broad party and social discussion, and I am convinced that like you miners, the entire working class will support the program, the working people in the whole country and all patriotic forces of our nation.

Before the conference I received a number of questions from you concerning the socio-economic situation of our country. I will try to reply to those questions. Before I begin, however, allow me to say a few words. [paragraph continues]

I have heard doubts expressed by various quarters, namely, is the leadership of our party, and myself personally, informed about the economic situation of our country and about everyday difficulties of the working people? Comrades, you know we well enough to know that nothing linked with the life of our people slips by me. You also know that with my long-standing activity here in Katowice Voivodship, and later in Warsaw, I have subordinated everything to the higher objective, namely, the prosperity of our nation. Comrades, I have no other objective in my life. I have always attached the greatest importance to the improvement of living and working conditions in our country, and in this I see the deepest meaning of our party's activity.

Comrades, I could not guide the party's work if it was otherwise. Believe me that housing difficulties experienced by a considerable part of Polish families, or difficulties in supply, shortages in shops, queues for some goods and power cuts are the concern of the entire leadership of our party, and keep me awake at night.

We have put those problems to the fore in the programs of our party and the entire policy of our party. But I would like to say that those are problems which have been growing in our country for years, and their solution demands time, great resources, consistency and determination and also patience, but first of all productive work on every job.

And is that productive, good work a common phenomenon in Poland? Comrades, I am not just saying this to you, for the increase in extraction is the best proof about the miners. But how much do we all still see around us of inefficiency, inconsistency, neglect of duties or lack of discipline? We carry on a constant struggle against these negative phenomena. We eliminate people who do not want to or are not capable of fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them. But you know yourselves that it is no easy matter, particularly as it often happens that the high demands in relation to the party, to society, to the state do not go hand in hand with the fulfilling of civic and professional obligations. The ideal toward which the training work of our party is striving is to achieve in the consciousness and attitude of people the ability to connect personal and social aims. It is generally understood that under a socialist system the strength and development of the state are a condition for the successful life of its citizens. Let us say honestly to ourselves, dear comrades, that there is still a very long way to go to that ideal.

It is obvious that meeting of social needs by overcoming the existing difficulties depends on the results of the national economy; so, in accordance with the questions which I have received, I will go on now to the problems connected with the development of the economy, to the problems raised by you in your questions.

You ask first and foremost how is it that in your colliery, and in coal mining in general, extraction is increasing while at the same time in many regions of the country there are signs of a lack of coal? True, the extraction of anthracite in our country rose in the current 10-year period--that is to say not even in a 10-year period, but in a 9-year period, for we still have a year ahead of us--from some 140 million tons at the end of 1970 to 200 million tons in 1979. It rose by about 43 percent. I am not counting here the 40 million tons of extracted lignite, for that would considerably improve the percentage. That was indeed a high growth rate, exceptionally high. Of that coal 80 percent is sent to meet the needs of our country, and only 20 percent--I am talking about anthracite--only 20 percent is earmarked for export, which has increased really inconsiderably in recent years. The supplies of coal for fuel, without lignite, without the oil and gas burned, calculated per inhabitant rose in that period, i.e., from the end of 1970, from 711 kg to 875 kg. [paragraph continues]

But these amounts are still insufficient in relation to the still more rapid increase in requirements, which in the current 10-year period increased by more than 50 percent. So, the requirements rose considerably more quickly than the extraction of coal, which as I have said, rose by 43 percent.

What is more, on the market what is sought after almost entirely are assortments of large coal [wegiel gruby]. A further increase in the share of assortments of large coal is, as you know best, extraordinarily difficult. Their share in the total coal extraction has dropped from 31 percent in 1970 to about 24 percent in the current year. This is the outcome of the ongoing automation of extraction, which we will not abandon. The question arises in this connection: how to eliminate the existing deficit of coal? I must say that at present there are essentially no possibilities of further speeding up the increase in extraction. The progress attained in the current 10-year period demanded an enormous effort from the coal industry, from the whole of our country; it demanded intensive work from miners. On your toil, dear comrades, in the current 5-year period for the development of the coal industry, we are spending about 185 billion, i.e., about 34 billion over and above that provided for in the 5-year plan.

We have used the resources for the development of the Silesian coal basin, and also for the construction of new mines in Lublin region. The construction of new mines, as miners well know, is an extremely expensive undertaking due to the need for deeper deposits in more difficult and more dangerous conditions. There is still another solution, which is more economical management of coal. It applies to all sectors of our economy. In recent years increased power consumption has been observed in our economy. The improvement in coal supply demands parallel action in many sectors of our economy, first of all it applies to the adaptation of the power industry and other industries to more effective use of coal. At the same time more power saving technologies must be developed. The improvement in the organization of coal distribution is also important, as is the better use of local power sources like increased use of brown coal and waste timber. There is also a need for progress in transport. There are still coal dumps too big, and we know that coal in dumps loses its calorific value, in other words extracted coal which has been dumped for a month is not the same coal.

In any case, comrades I would like to say that we will have to work hard in order to improve many phenomena which upset us and which we are able to improve, I am thinking here about transport, and a number of other instances. Obviously the main thing is to maintain the high rate of your work, dear comrades, at the same time keeping all conditions of safe work.

We know that it is not easy for miners. Despite considerable progress in miners working conditions, it still is extremely hard work which demands courage and devotion. Knowing you and knowing all miners, I am sure that they will spare no efforts to further increase extraction, and that they will--as they have done so far--help our country with their work.

We, that is our party and state authorities, will do everything to make your work easier and safer. (applause)

I have also received another question: You are asking what are the causes of serious power difficulties, and what are the chances of overcoming them in the nearest future? You also asked if it were not possible to foresee and prevent beforehand these difficulties?

Comrades, I would like to say immediately that the development of our power industry in the current decade has been particularly fast. [paragraph continues]

In 1970 we had at our disposal 13,900 megawatts and in 1978 went up to nearly 34,000 megawatts. It was, comrades, a higher rate than in previous periods of our development. The demand for electric power, particularly in the second half of the seventies, rose considerably. A number of new investments were commissioned during that period. The construction time schedules for new projects were shortened. Hundreds of new housing estates were built. The equipping of all Polish apartments with power consuming household appliances was improved. Electric power consumption has increased in Polish villages, in the communal economy, and so on.

This, of course, had to influence the greater than planned increase in power consumption. At the same time we achieved lower than planned progress as far as more economical use of power by our economy was concerned. Now, was it possible to anticipate this? I must say that certainly not all that should have been done in this domain was done in time. But one cannot agree with the reproaches made here and there about underrating the role of the power industry in the country's development. Besides, these matters were explained by the government at the recent session of the Sejm. In my opinion the delays in commissioning new power industry projects were the most painful problems, notwithstanding everything else. The delays which occurred towards the end of the current decade amounted to 1,200 megawatts. Comrades, bearing in mind a change, an improvement of the situation in the power industry, the Politburo, at my recommendation, made several decisions aimed at increasing the investment potential of the power industry. It also made a series of organizational decisions streamlining the investments and overhauls. But we will have to wait a while for the results of these decisions.

The current difficulties are being alleviated above all by the streamlining of the work of the power industry. The industry was put under the obligation of stockpiling necessary reserves of hard and brown coal, as well as heating oil, for the winter. At present we have reserves of hard coal amounting to more than 4 million tons; this coal is earmarked for power stations. At the same time we are adapting the power producing appliances at some powerplants to use in the future coal of lower quality. On top of it, we had to make general overhauls at a majority of the powerplants in the current year. An unusually intensive work of power plants in the first quarter of the year caused a greater than usual wear and tear of these appliances. As a result of this more than 90 percent, in terms of production, of the installations had to undergo overhauls. By a special resolution, mentioned by me above, we instructed other departments to help the power industry, in particular to help as far as spare parts are concerned. Unfortunately, the repair potential proved to be technically and organizationally too weak as compared with the existing production level. Hence the period of the overhauls was longer than planned. However, despite these difficulties more than 90 odd percent of overhauls planned for the current year were completed up to the end of October. And I must tell you, comrades, that this was really a tremendous task which had some influence on the power cuts during the summer months.

Despite all that has been done, despite this immense effort, and notwithstanding our further intentions aimed at streamlining the work of the power industry, I could not assure anybody that these overhauls have been carried out sufficiently well, that the exploitation of power blocks is so good to insure that there will be no power cuts. Taking this into account, the government was recommended to prepare a program of possible power cuts which should bring about a minimum damage caused by the cuts.

In the last few days, the elaboration of a long-term program for the development of the fuel and power economy was completed. [paragraph continues]

It is based on the maximum utilization of our own raw materials, in particular of hard coal and brown coal which is plentiful in our country. We also anticipate the development of nuclear power industry and also, as far as possible, the development of the hydroelectric industry.

It will be necessary to achieve in the next 5-year period the production of such power as will be needed by our economy. We will have to develop and modernize the distribution network, which also causes great waste of power, so that the supply of energy to consumers will be insured and to improve the reliability of the supply of electric energy to the population and industry.

I think that the effort will not bring expected results unless there is simultaneous progress in the saving of electric power. Saving of coal and electric energy is the cheapest form of investment, and everybody must be fully aware of it.

Another question concerns transport difficulties. You ask how long they will last, particularly regarding railways. I would not like to hide the fact that the situation in transport is indeed difficult, and that the main obstacles to our dynamic development, besides energy, is difficulties in transport. What are the causes of the difficulties? In regard to the volume of freight our railways are in first place in Europe, even ahead of the FRG and France together. Motor transport, despite double the number of trucks, has been playing a lesser role in the current decade than in other countries. We are making up delays in this field, but progress is moving slower then we expected. The participation of inland navigation has been even lower in our transportation. Only regulation of the Vistula will improve the situation in this sector. There is a third cause which I would like to mention: 70 percent of the total railway freight in Poland is carried by 30 percent of the total length of the railway network, here in Silesia. This is a colossal concentration of railway freight.

Here is the center of Polish industry, from here great quantities of coal and other goods are being transported. As it happens the entire south of Poland is industrialized, and adding remaining voivodships of Krakow, Opole, Wroclaw, etc., from where the goods have to be transported north, thus you have a true picture of a situation which is creating difficulties.

Comrades, in my opinion the demand of our economy for transport services is too big, and we will have to pay attention to these matters in the future. How are we to solve these problems? First of all on a long-term basis by investments. The entire current decade has been marked by a considerable increase of investment outlays for the development of railways and other branches of transport. This year the wide-gauge metallurgical and sulfur line will be commissioned linking the Katowice Steelworks with the Soviet Union, the modernization of the Silesia-ports trunk line will be continued, the rate of electrification will be accelerated and the development and modernization of Manin railway stations will be continued. The results of these projects will be visible after some time, but apart from it progress demands a simultaneous reduction in transport requirements in our economy; if transport requirements continue to rise at the present rate then naturally the difficulties will remain on the increase for some time. I think, however, that we will not allow this to happen.

What are we doing from day to day? After this year's very severe winter we have increased deliveries of equipment and rails for railroads. Only in recent years have we begun to fundamentally reconstruct tracks. We will try to send highly qualified workers from other departments to work in repair workshops. That is already being done. But of course this is still too small in relation to the current needs of the railways. We will also have to speed up the repair of rolling stock; we will have to be increasingly careful not to damage railroad cars. [paragraph continues]

There is the phenomenon of not taking care of the cars particularly when they are being unloaded. Of course, investment outlays on the railways and their modernization in the next 5-year period will continue to be high. As you see, comrades, we are trying here to (?locate) a wide range of resources, in order in the first place not to allow the situation to deteriorate, and in the second place in order to bring about a change, as quickly as possible, in the existing situation. I think that by joint effort we will achieve this more quickly, as quickly as possible.

So much, comrades, for transport difficulties. The next question runs as follows: One comes across the view that the Polish economy has been overinvested. For this reason there are a number of difficulties which we have been feeling for a few years now. Could this not have been foreseen in economic plans? Comrades, it is true that in the current 10-year period, the rise in investment outlays was larger in Poland than in the previous decades, and also higher than in other countries. This particularly affected the years 1971-75. What were the reasons for this? Above all, the need arose to create about 2.5 million new jobs for the largest age group in postwar years of the demographic bulge. The idea also was to make the new jobs better equipped technically; to make them represent a higher technical and technological standard; to improve the state of work safety and hygiene in those factories. Without building, extending and modernizing the production apparatus we would not have been able to solve the demographic problem, and also there would not have existed the possibilities of increasing production and raising its standard. That was demanded by the rapidly rising standard of living of society and by the needs of our exports, for without better, more modern products it would be difficult to talk about increasing our share in the international division of labor. What we did finally promoted an acceleration in the increase in labor productivity, which was relatively low in those years.

In a word, comrades, I am deeply convinced that that high investment rate in the past years of the current decade was fundamental factor in the rise in the national income. It influenced a distinct acceleration in our growth trend. The entire evident growth in industrial production contributed to the improvement in the standard of living of society.

Has the country not been overinvested? I think, comrades, from the point of view of the investment requirements, no, it has not been overinvested. The needs of our nation are still far from being met. The needs of the population are great particularly in the housing construction sector, but not only there. I think that the country's investment requirements are also great regarding agricultural development, the expansion of raw materials bases and a number of other matters. Does this mean that investments can be increased at will? Of course not. We drew attention to this at the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in December 1976, recommending a decrease in the share of investment in the national income.

Halfway through the seventies, the share of investments in the national income was 30 percent. This, it is clear, was not without influence on the difficulties in supplying building materials and also on the market situation. There were more frequently occurring difficulties with commissioning investments on deadline. In the second half of the seventies, the investment growth rate underwent a serious (?drop), and the share of investments is currently nearing a normal level. I must also state that there is still no lack of tendencies toward excess investment; toward solving production problems exclusively by new investments; toward widening the investment front. I should like to dwell for a while on investment effectiveness. Comrades, we will not overinvest the economy, as long as we invest in the most effective sectors of the economy, as long as investment effectiveness improves.

Unfortunately, there is still a lot that needs to be done in this field. Too often the investors disregard the costs of investment, and they squander the state resources too often. That is why we have initiated a decisive counter action. This requires improving the effectiveness of management, and the effectiveness of investing forms a part of the effectiveness of management. Simply, comrades, the point is that investors must earn for their new enterprises, they must build them in the cheapest way and recover the costs of production quickly. In this sphere we still have an awful lot to do.

Finally comrades, I would like to say that our work, our efforts, just as always, are and will be devoted to the solving of all social problems linked with the work and life of our community. The guidelines which form the basis for the discussion preceding the congress are clear expression of this.

Will things be easier in the coming 5-year period? Will there be no difficulties, no matter how much we achieve, and I believe that we will achieve a lot?

Of course there will be difficulties: The difficulties will have a different, qualitatively speaking, nature. They will concern other problems, but they will still be here.

I will, however, end on the optimistic note that everything, comrades, is in our hands. Our nation which began with 25 million people in 1945 today numbers 35.5 million. We are expanding and becoming a nation which is more cultured and better off. The might of our state is growing. The point now is that, having achieved the aim which we have for the near future, we must not think that we have achieved everything already. There is a lot to be done ahead of us, and I am of the opinion that if everything goes well we will search for new tasks, new problems in order to better our life and our working conditions, and as I said once at a party congress, in order for Poland to grow stronger and stronger and the Polish nation to live better and better. [applause]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

AU251340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--Voivodship party committee secretaries responsible for ideological-educational work met in session at PZPR Central Committee headquarters on 23 October.

The session, which was chaired by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, discussed the tasks of the ideological front during the precongress campaign. The tasks were presented by Jerzy Muszynski, director of the Ideological-Educational Work Department, and by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department.

The discussion was summed up by J. Lukaszewicz, who stressed the importance of the tasks of the ideological front in popularizing the Central Committee guidelines on the "further development of socialist Poland and the Polish people's prosperity" and in implementing the commitments resulting from the 16th Central Committee Plenum resolution.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU141918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/11/1979--Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, sent a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The message was handed over on November 14 by Mario da Graca Machungo, Mozambican minister of agriculture, member of the Standing Political Committee of the CC of the FRELIMO.

During the interview between the Romanian head of state and the Mozambican minister they stressed with satisfaction the fact that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mozambique Liberation Front, between Romania and Mozambique have been continuously amplified and deepened and considered that the ascending and fruitful course of these relations has been strongly stimulated by the understandings concluded on the occasion of the interviews and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries. They also considered that it is necessary to further work for the translation into life of the measures established during the summit dialogue, of the agreements and of other documents concluded between Romania and Mozambique for developing the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural relations, for expanding and diversifying the cooperation in industrial and agricultural production, for intensifying the commerical exchanges.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS FOREIGN COMMUNIST PARTIES

British CP Congress

AU130855 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Message from RCP Central Committee to the 36th Congress of the British Communist Party--date not given]

[Text] To the 36th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB]:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we convey to you, the delegates to the 36th CPGB Congress, to all the party members and to the British working people warm, comradely greetings and a message of friendship and militant solidarity.

The Romanian communists follow with feelings of solidarity the work of the CPGB to defend and promote the working people's aspirations, to consolidate the unity of action of the British workers class and of all democratic and progressive forces interested in defending the basic interests of the British people, in the victory of the cause of progress, democracy and socialism.

Your congress is taking place at a time when the peoples' struggle for peace, cooperation and detente, for democratizing international relations and developing an equal cooperation between the states, against all forms of domination and interference in domestic affairs, is gaining in scope in international life. At the same time, the continued world crisis leads to sharpening contradictions in international life, to intensified tendencies to redivide the world into spheres of influence, to the continuation of the arms race, to various forms of the policy of force, tension and emergence of new conflicts, which generate new threats and dangers for peace and security.

In view of those conditions, all workers, democratic and progressive forces must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation at the national and international level, with a view to intensifying the peoples' struggle to bring about measures for military disengagement and general, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The RCP and the Romanian people are currently preparing for an event of historic importance: The 12th party congress, which will adopt documents of the greatest importance for the nation's future, documents that will insure the further implementation of the party's program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism.

We take this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the ascending evolution of the fraternal relations established between the RCP and the CPGB, based on equality of rights, respect for the principles of independence and noninterference in internal affairs, and for each party's right to establish its political line, and revolutionary tactics and strategy in accordance with the historical, national and social conditions prevailing in its own country. We are convinced that developing the bilateral cooperation between our parties will serve to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and British peoples and to expand the good relations between Romania and Great Britain, as well as the cause of cooperation, detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades, we wish you success at your congress and in implementing the decisions that you will adopt, as well as in your activities devoted to fulfilling the British people's aspirations for well-being and happiness, and to the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. [signed] RCP Central Committee.

Peruvian CP Congress

AU021545 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the Peruvian Communist Party Congress continued in Lima. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all our country's working people, the RCP representative to this congress extended warm and comradely greetings.

Comrade Mihai Gere [RCP delegate to the Peruvian Communist Party Congress] said that the RCP and our country's working people follow with interest and profound feelings of solidarity the activity and struggle of the Peruvian Communist Party and other patriotic and democratic national forces for consolidating and defending national independence and sovereignty, against imperialism, for an independent socioeconomic development of their fatherland and for the triumph of ideals of freedom, democracy, well-being, peace and understanding among peoples. The speaker reiterated the RCP desire to continue to expand and deepen relations of friendship and mutual esteem and respect with the Peruvian Communist Party.

Danish CP Anniversary

AU130852 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Greetings from RCP Central Committee to the Danish Communist Party on its 60th anniversary--date not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party [DKP], Copenhagen:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the DKP, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to convey to you, to all the members and militants of the party warm congratulations and best wishes for new successes in your work devoted to promoting the interests of the working people and of the Danish people. The communists and working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania follow with interest and feelings of solidarity the Danish communists' efforts to defend the interests of the masses and to fulfill the Danish people's vital aspirations for progress, well-being and peace.

Our communist party and all Romanian people are now on the eve of an event of historic importance for our country: The 12th party congress, which will debate and adopt documents of exceptional importance for the nation's future, documents that will insure the further implementation of the party's program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism.

Dear comrades, the remarkable party event that you are celebrating now is taking place at a time when great revolutionary national and social changes, and positive changes in the international balance of forces are occuring in the world. These changes demonstrate the peoples' determination to live free and independently in a climate of peace and security, to be masters of their own national resources and to decide on their own fate without any interference in their internal affairs.

At the same time, in view of the sharpening contradictions in international life, the increase in the arms race, and the growing gaps between economically developed countries and developing countries, it is vital to strengthen the national and international solidarity and cooperation of all workers, democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for a new policy of full equality among all countries, of independence and sovereignty, and for achieving specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament, for a new world economic and political order.

We take the opportunity of your anniversary to express our conviction that the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the DKP will further develop, in the interests of strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Danish peoples, of expanding the good relations between Romania and Denmark, of the cause of solidarity among all democratic and progressive forces, and of the ideals of peace and socialism.

Once again, we wish you full success in your work devoted to the interests of the Danish people, of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee.

MEDICINE, FOOD, CLOTHING SENT TO NICARAGUA

AU122100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/11/1979--In order to support the efforts deployed by the Nicaraguan people for liquidating the traces of the civil conflict in that country, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Red Cross sent there medicine, food and clothing.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATIONS ATTENDING RCP CONGRESS

FRELIMO, Other Delegations

AU141248 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/11/1979--Delegations of communist, workers' and progressive parties arrived in Bucharest on Wednesday to attend the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP:

--The delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front FRELIMO, led by Alberto Cassimo, member of the Central Committee of the party, minister for labour;

--The delegation of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, led by Nurul Islam, secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the Youth Organization of the Communist Party of Bangladesh;

--The delegation of the National Party of Bangladesh, led by Mohammad Ismail, vice president of the National Executive Committee of the party;

--The delegation of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, led by Ratnasiri Wikramanayaka, secretary-general of the party;

--The delegation of the United National Party of Sri Lanka, led by Dr. Hector Alahakoon, member of the Executive Committee of the party;

--The delegation of the Working People's Progressive Party--A.K.E.L.--of Cyprus, led by Christos Petas, member of the party's Political Bureau.

Chinese To Attend

LD141758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beijing--The Chinese Communist Party is to send a delegation to the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which begins in Bucharest on 19 November, it is reported in Beijing. This will break the 15-year practice whereby the Chinese Communist Party does not send its representatives to congresses of other communist parties.

The Chinese delegation will be led by Ulanhu, member of the CCP Politburo.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST PARTY CONFERENCE 8 NOVEMBER

AU081252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/11/1979--The conference of the Bucharest Municipal Party Organization takes place today in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Fitting in the series of political actions preparatory to the 12th Congress of the RCP, the conference analyzes the way how the objectives of the current five-year plan are being achieved, establishes modalities of action for the carrying through of the tasks for the next stage, defined by the draft documents of the congress.

BELGRADE DAILY EXAMINES DETERIORATING U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

AU141415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Taslic commentary: "Aggravation of Relations Between Iran and the United States"]

[Text] The aggravation of relations between Iran--where the process of revolution has not been completed yet--and the United States--which, it appears, believes that it may reverse this process--has been inevitable and it can hardly be concluded with a clarification of some questions of principle.

Many people will probably blame the Iranians for resorting in this aggravation to the unpopular and illegal measure of occupying the U.S. Embassy, in which they hold dozens of American citizens hostage. However, this is rather a question of style than of substance. Proceeding from the same criteria, it is difficult to accept the earlier gesture of the U.S. Government to offer hospitality to the overthrone shah of Iran as being normal and friendly toward Iran. There is no doubt that the Iranians have full right to demand the extradition of the former shah, about whose responsibility for the troubles of the Iranian people there can be no doubt.

The question arises whether Washington has underestimated the substance and the depth of the revolutionary changes in Iran, under the assumption that the new Iranian regime, too, depends on good relations with the United States, if for no other reason than the need for future deliveries of American weapons and food. The sensitivity of the United States to significant deliveries of Iranian oil is envisaged in this connection.

Despite some divergences, which are not vital, Iran has certainly resisted the temptation to submit to U.S. power. Various steps taken with the aim of strengthening its independence attest to that. The acceptance of a nonalined policy and the rejection of pacts with the United States and the USSR, in which pacts Iran would be placed in an unequal position, and the resignation of Bazargan's Government, which wavered most about the country's further revolutionary course, point to that fact. It is evident that Khomeyni has left many domestic problems, national and social ones unresolved, but it also is evident that he enjoys a wholehearted support of the largest number or Iranians for following the further resolute revolutionary course.

The Americans have been left a very limited choice--either to capitulate before the Iranian demands or to resort to military intervention. They cannot accept either one or the other, and this shows how much relations have changed and to what extent armed forces is a relative factor in such confrontations. Naturally, what is left are halfway measures, such as stopping deliveries to the Iranian Army and diplomatic efforts with the help of mediators.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI TRADE MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT

Talks With Serbia's Vidic

LD131952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (TANJUG)--Republican Presidency of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia President Dobrivoje Vidic today conferred with Iraqi Trade Minister and Ba'th Party Revolutionary Council member Hasan 'Ali. Hasan 'Ali headed the Iraqi delegation to a session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Committee for Economic Cooperation.

During the meeting, Vidic and Hasan 'Ali discussed the further promotion of economic and other relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq in general and Serbia's role in developing cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis, in particular.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the favourable results in Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation and Serbia's contribution.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD131954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Council of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali and had a friendly talk of some length with him.

Discussed during the talk were questions of the further promotion and expansion of all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq. The session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which considered concrete possibilities for the further strengthening of economic cooperation for which there is mutual readiness and interest, was assessed as positive during the talk. Yugoslavia and Iraq will continue their efforts towards promoting and expanding cooperation between the non-aligned and other developing countries in accordance with the decisions of the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana, it was stressed during the talk.

Meeting With Tito

LD142320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received today Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and Minister of Trade of Iraq, and had a friendly talk with him.

Hasan 'Ali conveyed to President Tito cordial greetings from Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Republic. He informed President Tito about the views and activities of President Saddam Husayn in connection with the world situation today, particularly in the Near and Middle East. He gave a positive assessment of the results of the conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Havana, and stressed the great contribution made by President Tito and Yugoslavia to the success of that important congress.

President Tito expressed great anxiety at the increasingly complex circumstances in the Middle East, especially because of the latest development of events in Iran. The president emphasized the necessity for respect for the rights of the peoples of that region to free choice in the form of their own domestic development and international orientation, and also stressed the need for the generally acknowledged norms of international law to be adhered to.

There was also discussion of implementation of the policy of nonalinement following the sixth summit, particularly of the courses which in the existing situation lead toward alleviation and overcoming of the difficulties in which the most severely affected of the developing countries find themselves. Stress was laid on the need for increased activity on the part of the nonalined and developing countries, directed toward building a new international economic order.

Both sides gave a positive assessment of the development of friendly relations and fruitful bilateral cooperation between the two countries in many spheres. Stress was laid on the common desire and readiness for this cooperation to be yet further promoted on long-term bases. The president of the republic sent his warm greetings and best wishes to President Saddam Husayn.

Present at the talks were Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Zivko Mucalov, SFRY ambassador in Iraq; and Salih A. Salih, charge d'affaires of the Iraqi Embassy in the SFRY.

MINIC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD131956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Milos Minic today received Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Rodionov at the ambassador's request. Minic and Rodionov discussed certain current international questions.

BUNDESWEHR INSPECTOR GENERAL ENDS VISIT

LD081300 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The first visit of an inspector general of the Bundeswehr to Yugoslavia ended with a talk between General Brandt and the chief of the General Staff, Admiral Branko Manula, in Dubrovnik today. Afterwards General Brandt said that he considered his 5-day visit a further, comparatively late step toward the normalization of relations between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia. In his talks with his hosts he had affirmed his view that a politically independent Yugoslavia contributed to stability in Europe.

In Belgrade the inspector general of the Bundeswehr had met Defense Minister Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, and had visited training establishments and command staffs of the Yugoslav People's Army and Home Guard at Split, Azgreb and Zadar. General Brandt sees possibilities of cooperation mainly in the sphere of training. The Yugloslav side had also raised the question of cooperation on defense technology but he had drawn attention to the legal constraints and general restraint of the Federal Government in this sphere.

The first military delegation from the Federal Republic visited Yugoslavia in 1977. A Yugoslav major is at present taking part in a course for soldiers from non-NATO countries at the Hamburg Bundeswehr Staff College.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTIES CHAIRMEN END VISIT

LD132004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 13 (TANJUG)--Andre Cools, president of the Parti Socialiste Belge (French-speaking), and Karel van Myrt, president of the Belgische Socialistische Partij (Dutch-speaking), left here today at the close of a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency. While in Yugoslavia, they had talks with Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and other prominent party figures.

KOSOVO'S BAKALI HOLDS TALKS WITH FINNISH CP LEADERS

AU132130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Pristina--In Pristina yesterday, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, and Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Finnish Communist Party, who, as guests of the LCY Central Committee, have been visiting our country for several days.

Mahmut Bakali informed the guests about socioeconomic and political development and the position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the SFRY, and with the role of the League of Communists in the development of socialist self-managing democracy.

During a 2-day stay in Kosovo, representatives of the Finnish Communist Party were also received by Aslan Fazlija and Svetislav Jaksic, secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists and president of the Pristina Communal Assembly respectively, who informed the guests about the postwar development of the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

CULTURAL COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH USSR HOLDS BELGRADE SESSION

LD131306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (TANJUG)--The first session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Cultural Cooperation began here today. The committee's talk is to monitor the implementation of programmes and point out possibilities for expanding and promoting relations in the field.

VETERANS LEADER SENDS GREETINGS TO SOVIET VETERANS

AU111701 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Federation of Associations of Fighters of the National Liberation War, has sent the following telegram to the Soviet Committee of War Veterans:

"On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I send to you, on behalf of the Yugoslav Federation of the Associations of Fighters of the National Liberation War and on my own behalf, and through you to all veterans of the Soviet Union, cordial and comradely greetings and best wishes for the further progress and prosperity of your country and all its peoples.

"I use this opportunity to express our wish for the further development of cooperation between the Yugoslav Federation of the Associations of Fighters of the National Liberation War and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and for its contribution both to the nurturing of the friendly relations between the veterans and peoples of our two socialist countries, as well as to the struggle for consolidating peace, security and cooperation in the world."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TIES WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

AU141630 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly held a session today. The delegates discussed several topics and especially Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries. Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke to the delegates on President Tito's visit to Romania and the visit of Italian President Pertini to our country.

During the discussion the delegates pointed out that all meetings at the highest level represent a great contribution to advancing good neighborly relations and cooperation and, at the same time, an important contribution to peace, stability and cooperation on the basis of equality in our region, in the Mediterranean and, beyond that, in Europe. It was particularly noted in the debate that President Tito's talks with the Italian and Romanian heads of states as well as Yugoslavia's many contacts with representatives of neighboring countries at various levels have provided a noticeable encouragement to quicker progress in mutual relations and in expanding cooperation with neighboring countries in the political, economic, scientific-cultural and other fields. It is in that manner that mutual understanding, trust and respect are being strengthened, it was pointed out.

The delegates also called attention to the fact that the entire value of the views of principle expressed by President Tito in his speeches in Skopje and Pristina about the relations between the nonalined socialist Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries and about the question of national minorities have been confirmed through the aforementioned meetings and activities. The delegates of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly emphasized the usefulness of the assembly's cooperation with the parliaments of all neighboring countries.

The delegates further discussed the section of the draft budget of the federation concerning international cooperation.

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES TITO, KOLISEVSKI TRIPS

LD151032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Vice President Lazar Kolisevski, was held in Belgrade today. Top officials of the federation took part in the work of the presidency.

The presidency was acquainted with information on the official friendly visit which President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The presidency made the assessment that the results of this visit and the talks between President Tito and President Ceausescu represented a new significant encouragement to the all-round development of friendly relations between our countries, and a contribution to peace, stability, trust and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe. It was pointed out with pleasure that Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is built on the principles which are an example of genuine good-neighborly relations.

The report on the participation of a Yugoslav delegation, led by Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Lazar Kolisevski, to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, was also approved.

It was assessed that the talks held on that occasion with President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian leaders represented a significant contribution to the further all-round development of mutual friendly relations between the two countries.

A decision was taken to grant pardon to a certain number of sentenced people.

Other questions on the competence of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed during this session.

TANJUG REPORTS SITE OF SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

LD142310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, November 14 (TANJUG)--The second Yugoslav nuclear power-plant will be built in Prevlaka on the banks of the river Sava, some thirty kilometers down-stream from Zagreb, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia. The plant's output of 1,000 megawatts will be almost twice that of the first Yugoslav nuclear plant under construction in Krsko, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. 65 to 70 percent of the project will be carried out by Yugoslav enterprises. The nuclear plant in Prevlaka, which is to be inaugurated in 1990 is one of six nuclear power plants planned in Yugoslavia.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING REVIEWS LC ORGANIZATION ON DEFENSE

LD131104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["Consultative Meeting on All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sabac--The implementation of the stands and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and of the Eighth Servian League of Communists Congress in All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection was the theme of the consultative meeting held today at the Intermunicipal League of Communists Conference of the Podrinje and Kolubar region in Sabac. Besides secretaries of the municipal committee in this region, Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Zivorad Misic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the work of the consultative meeting. Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that our working people understand and emphasize that by strengthening society's material stability, ideopolitical unity and self-management they are also strengthening the forces of defense and self-protection, and that conversely, negative phenomena and weaknesses in our development also reflect on the strength of defense and self-protection.

The vast majority of League of Communists municipal organizations, Daljevic went on, are intensively and regularly involved in the most important questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection, regularly analyzing achievements and current tasks, following and assessing the military-political situation, considering topical questions of cadre policy, initiating measures and work on the broader mobilization of all subjective forces and involving themselves in the promotion of ideopolitical and educational work in all structures and defense and social self-protection.

However, despite significant results, it should be said that there have been and still are League of Communists organizations which, judging by their work so far, are not fully carrying out their role and responsibility in the sphere of defense and social self-protection.

Individual organizations approach these tasks in a one-sided way, sometimes as a separate area of work and in a generalized and declarative way, or from time to time in a campaigning manner, without sufficiently understanding that this is a constant and long-term task. Similarly, there is also the view that defense and social self-protection should be seen exclusively as the obligation of expert organs. That is why we cannot be satisfied with the results which we have achieved.

Speaking about future tasks in this sphere, Milan Daljevic spelled out the necessity of proceeding further with the socialization of defense and self-protection, above all in the sense of expanding the specific conditions and possibilities for the working man and citizen to directly realize his constitutional rights and obligations in this sphere. League of Communists organizations and organs must insure that the sphere of defense and self-protection, as a function of associated labor and the political system, permeates the whole self-management structure, self-management activities, social agreement-making and self-management agreement-making, and especially the delegate system.

Also necessary is more specific and intensive involvement by League of Communists organizations and organs in strengthening social self-protection as the broadest social preventive measure. In this connection, special significance is attached to the orientation of all subjective forces toward an even more offensive struggle against antiself-management, antisocialist and other opposition forces and socially negative phenomena and deformations that violate the self-management rights of working people and that threaten social property, legality, the socialist moral and other values of society. There is a need for a more resolute struggle by the League of Communists against all forms of opportunism and for the League of Communists' ethnics and moral behavior, particularly in these responsible duties. This demands that these forces should be openly and more aggressively opposed in the current ideopolitical work of the League of Communists organizations; their reactionary and counterrevolutionary nature should be revealed. In the sphere of self-protection, particular attention should be devoted to the strengthening of all forms and institutions of internal protection and control in organizations of associated labor.

It is essential that in their planned measures and activities League of Communists organizations should give a more prominent place to the strengthening of social discipline and responsibility in the protection of human lives and material goods, of which we are warned and reminded by the enormous human sacrifices and material damage caused recently in road accidents and fires.

In a word, Daljevic concluded, the continued strengthening of the League of Communists and of its cohesive force, the development of discipline and responsibility and the struggle against opportunism, bureaucratism and against the violation of morals and ethics are at the same time an efficient way of strengthening defense and self-protection.

In today's discussion it was assessed that notable results had been achieved in the sphere of socializing all-people's defense and social self-protection. In particular, this is the case as regards the formation of territorial defense units in local committees and basic organizations of associated labor. However, it was said today that in some spheres there is still a sector approach to the tasks of defense and self-protection organization and preparation. There, the business of all-people's defence and social self-protection is considered as separate from the basic social relations--as work of an organizational and technical nature. In connection with this, it was stressed that all social subjects, and particularly League of Communists organizations, must do even more to become involved in overcoming these weaknesses.

SERBIAN SAWP DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

AU141720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic report]

[Text] At its session today the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference discussed, among other things, the tasks of the socialist alliance in developing and implementing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Mijusko Tomic reports:

Zika Radojlovic, vice president of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference, delivered the introductory report at the session. He said: If we note that our defense strength depends on our internal stability and economic policy, then the role of the socialist alliance must be conceived far more broadly and, at the same time, be more firmly programmed and oriented both in concept and in action. In the coming period, the (?development) and strengthening of the civil defense system must assume the character of organized political action because that component's lag in the defense system may have heavy consequences for the republic's defense capabilities. Veljko Markovic spoke on this at the session.

Dragoslav Petrovic-Gorski spoke on the tasks of the socialist alliance in intensifying defense preparations and strengthening social self-protection. He said:

[Begin Petrovic-Gorski recording] It is obvious that we have not yet insured that all working people and citizens can actively participate in the discussions on measures and activities of social self-protection in their individual work organizations, local communities, house councils or sociopolitical and social organizations. In that respect we are still at the stage of explanatiolns, because it happens constantly that social property is badly managed, that agreements and accords are not respected, that the self-managing rights of the working people are violated and that there are frequent occurrences of great damages, traffic accidents, hostile activities by individuals and groups and the spreading of alien propaganda. All those are elements of social self protection which directly concern every individual workingman and citizen every day. [end recording]

To insure that the all people's defense preparations will become what all working people and citizens want them to be, it is always necessary to proceed from the fact that what is missed can never be replaced. That makes it obligatory to insure that women, too, will be actively included as much as possible in the country's defense preparations. Viktorija Jankovic spoke about that and she said among other things:

[Begin Jankovic recording] There is no special need to stress what consequences would result if special attention were not paid to this question. It must not be ignored because the question of women's participation in all-people's defense is not just a woman's question and is not just women's affairs. Instead, it is a social question of primary importance and the country's defense strength depends on the correct solution to that problem. It is also a class question by which it is possible to measure the level of the socialization of the society's defense function and the level of the real emancipation of women as active factors of the association of labor. [end recording]

DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS IN OSIJEK ON ASSOCIATED LABOR, POOLING, INCOME

LD091504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Osijek--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Osijek last night at the seminar for journalists from the sphere of associated labor from all over Yugoslavia.

The theme of his speech was the implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress in the organizations of associated labor with a particular stress on the development of income-based relations.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed that activity in the development of self-managing social relations has been intensified in the period since the 11th LCY Congress, that undeniable results have been achieved and that a step forward had thus been made toward the realization of the fundamental suppositions and program of the LCY. The present positive practices should constantly be promoted in keeping with the law on associated labor and other documents to enable the new social relations to become predominant.

He noted that the process of pooling labor and resources has only been set in motion. We have few examples of pooling even within individual republics and even fewer among republics. There are also various forms of resistance, which have been inherited from the old system, or are caused by nonacceptance of the new system, or by failure to understand it. We are faced in this respect by very significant tasks, Dragosavac said, because the new principles of self-managing pooling of interests are the basis for the new system of planning, and in specific terms the new medium-term development plan up to 1985 should be built.

Dragosavac said that it is impossible to feel satisfied with regard to the distribution of income in the organizations of associated labor. In particular, there are problems in assessing the value of production work, especially work done in more difficult work conditions. Owing to these unsolved questions we have the situation in which it is not possible to find workers to fill several hundred thousand vacancies in production and where work is done in more difficult conditions despite the fact that we have 600,000-700,000 unemployed workers. Another serious problem is that a large part of the income is earned outside regular work hours. According to some assessments, more than 50 percent of income is earned in this way.

Speaking on stabilization measures, Dragosavac said that social action should be directed precisely toward building new socioeconomic relations on the basis of the principles of self-management in whose favor we have declared ourselves. The solution lies in struggling through the development of our socioeconomic relations for the affirmation of work and work results and in linking the standard of living as much as possible with the work productivity attained. Our system should also continue to be perfected and developed theoretically. However, we have too great a variety of conclusions and attitudes concerning principles and not enough practical steps and specific everyday work on the realization of agreed and established attitudes and conclusions.

Our country has achieved undeniable results in raising production, employment, standard of living and productivity, and these results are better than those of many other countries. However, we must be more successful in the future than we have been this year in tackling existing problems, above all in the sphere of economic stabilization and halting the rise of inflation and the balance of payments deficit. Consequently, there should be more examples than to date of the pooling of labor and resources and combining the work, production and administrative functions in organizations of associated labor.

Dr Dragosavac stressed that our country has so far enjoyed a great prestige in the world because of its principled nonalined policy and because it has been able to carry out its obligations. However, if the deficit in the balance of payments continues next year on the same scale as this year our country's prestige could be undermined.

We must not allow this to happen and a way out of the crisis situation should be sought through affirmation of the fundamental values and potentials of our self-managing socialist society. This also poses tasks for the League of Communists, Dragosavac stressed. It is necessary to maintain constant political preparation of the members and organizations of the League of Communists and adapt them organizationally to the realization of the goals of our socioeconomic development.

It is necessary to be constantly rejuvenating the League of Communists, to promote organization and introduce democratic and humane relations into the League of Communists, in which we have achieved obvious results, said Dragosavac. He added that, for instance, the average age of League of Communists' members is approximately 35. Youth is a great strength of the members of the Leagues of Communists, which is not in keeping with women's role in our society. Dragosavac also spoke in Osijek about the tasks in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection and also dealt with other topical socioeconomic and ideological questions.

FEDERAL CHAMBER TO MEET END OF NOVEMBER

AU101410 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 7 November, TANJUG--Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, new president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, today--for the first time since her election to this office--chaired a session of the presidents of the committees and commissions of the chamber. They discussed the forthcoming November session of the chamber and the program of work of the chamber in 1980.

As envisaged, the session of the chamber will be held on 26 and 27 November. The new practice that the chamber meets twice a month or that the sessions last 2 days will make it possible to pay more attention at the sessions to all the points on the agenda. In the opinion of the delegates, this has not always been the case until now. Long and tiring sessions practically boil down to the adoption of the proposed solutions without the expected debate.

At the November session attention will be centered on the proposed constitutional changes and the debate on the federal budget for the coming year. It is expected in the federal chamber that the republics and provinces will--by 26 November--declare their views on the SFRY Presidency proposal to initiate changes in the SFRY Constitution, which will enable the Federal Chamber to start the Assembly procedure on this important political task.

It is expected that in connection with the opening of the debate on the draft federal budget for 1979, members of the Federal Executive Council will explain the expenditures side of the budget on behalf of their departments. The agenda of the session will also include several health questions and some new draft bills.

The program of the Federal Chamber in 1980 is very voluminous and the activities will be directed, it is pointed out, toward the encouragement of associated labor to the quickest and fullest implementation possible of the principles determined by the SFRY Constitution and the associated labor law. In 1980, the chamber will also intensively follow the implementation of the set policy and the application of federal laws.